



# DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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**U. S. S. CONSTITUTION—AS SHE APPEARED IN 1812**

"May the citizens of this country, in gratitude, see that she, like her namesake and prototype, will never be forgotten. Her commanders in the future, as in the past, will see to it that her flag never shall be lowered. She was conceived in patriotism, gloriously has she shown her valor. Let her depart in glory if the fates so decree: but let her not sink and decay into oblivion:—the Ship!" [Toast given at a dinner in 1816 by Commodore William Bainbridge.]



## DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

### The Spirit of 1812 Returns to the Sea

KATHARINE CALVERT GOODWIN

A FLOATING relic, restored to her former glory, "Old Ironsides" has again put to sea! She has started her triumphant cruise to the ports of our country, victorious over her greatest enemy—Time. Commissioned once more as a ship of the American Navy on July 1, 1931, the U. S. S. *Constitution*, now flying from her mizzen the coach whip commission pennant, left Boston the following day under Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. N. Thus naval men of 1931 are manning the historic frigate that brought their forebears safely through the storms and battles of over a century ago.

With lofty masts rising heavenward—masts topped by topmasts and topgallant masts, crossed by graceful spars—the stately wooden warship is being towed by the U. S. S. *Grebe*, mine sweeper, attached to the Base Force, U. S. fleet. An entirely serviceable and seaworthy ship, "Old Ironsides" could sail anywhere in any weather under her own power, but this will not be attempted. The towing is

to safeguard her trips to sea and insure her visits to ports being carried out on a definite schedule, so that the thousands who have helped rebuild her can see the results of their contributions.

Reconstructed and rerigged to the smallest detail of her original equipment, as at the time of her greatest victories, 1812-14, she has aboard one of the most unusual collections in naval history. Old prints, paintings, models, letters, original papers and documents,<sup>1</sup> swords and other articles used on the *Constitution*, many donated by descendants of those who served on her, have made the ship a veritable floating museum of that period.

Her present itinerary along the Atlantic coast carries her as far as Yorktown, Virginia, where she will be present at the Sesquicentennial Celebration next October. This is the first cruise the *Constitution* has made in over fifty years. Her last one was to

<sup>1</sup> The log of the *Constitution* for Thursday, August 20, 1812, shows issues of 558 pounds of bread, five barrels of beef, 46 gallons of spirits.

France in 1879, carrying the United States exhibit to the Paris Exposition.

It is expected that the *Constitution* will later extend her cruise into the Gulf of Mexico, then up the Mississippi River as far as navigation is safe. The Navy Department is also thoroughly investigating the possibility of sending her up the St. Lawrence River and through the Great Lakes to Chicago to be present at the 1933 World's Exposition. The

Office of Naval Operations is studying all phases of the problem, while the Hydrographic Office is examining channels of the route.<sup>2</sup>

The following is her present route so far announced by the Navy Department:

- July 1-3—Boston.
- July 3-9—Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
- July 10-13—Bar Harbor, Maine.
- July 13-16—Bath, Maine.
- July 16-23—Portland, Maine.
- July 23-30—Gloucester, Massachusetts.
- July 31-Aug. 6—New Bedford, Massachusetts.
- Aug. 6-10—Providence, Rhode Island.
- Aug. 10-13—Newport, Rhode Island.
- Aug. 13-20—New London, Connecticut.
- Aug. 20-24—Fort Pond Bay, Long Island.
- Aug. 24-27—Oyster Bay, Long Island.
- Aug. 29-Sept. 8—New York.
- Sept. 8-14—Newark, New Jersey.
- Sept. 15-18—Wilmington, Delaware.
- Sept. 18-Oct. 1—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- Oct. 3-9—Newport News, Virginia.
- Oct. 9-16—Norfolk, Virginia.
- Oct. 16-23—Yorktown, Virginia.

With elaborate ceremonies at the Boston Navy Yard the *Constitution* was

placed in active service on July 1, and the *Boston Evening Transcript* of that date describes the occasion thus:

Thousands of persons, including a large number of school children, assembled for the exercises which were held on the athletic field near the pier where the historic frigate was moored. In honor of the occasion all the ships in the yard displayed all their pennants and many of the buildings nearby were decorated with signal pennants of many hues. Here and there throughout the Navy Yard were stationed scores of sailors in dress white and Marines in dress blue to act as guides to the visitors. The officers of the Yard and those attached to the various vessels were in full dress uniform, resplendent in cocked hats, gold braid and swords. On the athletic field had been erected a canopied grandstand for the

"WE HOPE that the children and patriotic citizens whose contributions made possible to a large degree the restoration of the famous old ship, will accept this invitation to board her. 'Old Ironsides' is more than an inspiration—she is an American tradition. The successful accomplishment of her mission at sea when she was commanded so ably by Hull, Bainbridge, Stewart, meant more to our young nation than the victories credited to her in the pages of history."

Charles Francis Adams,  
Secretary of the Navy.

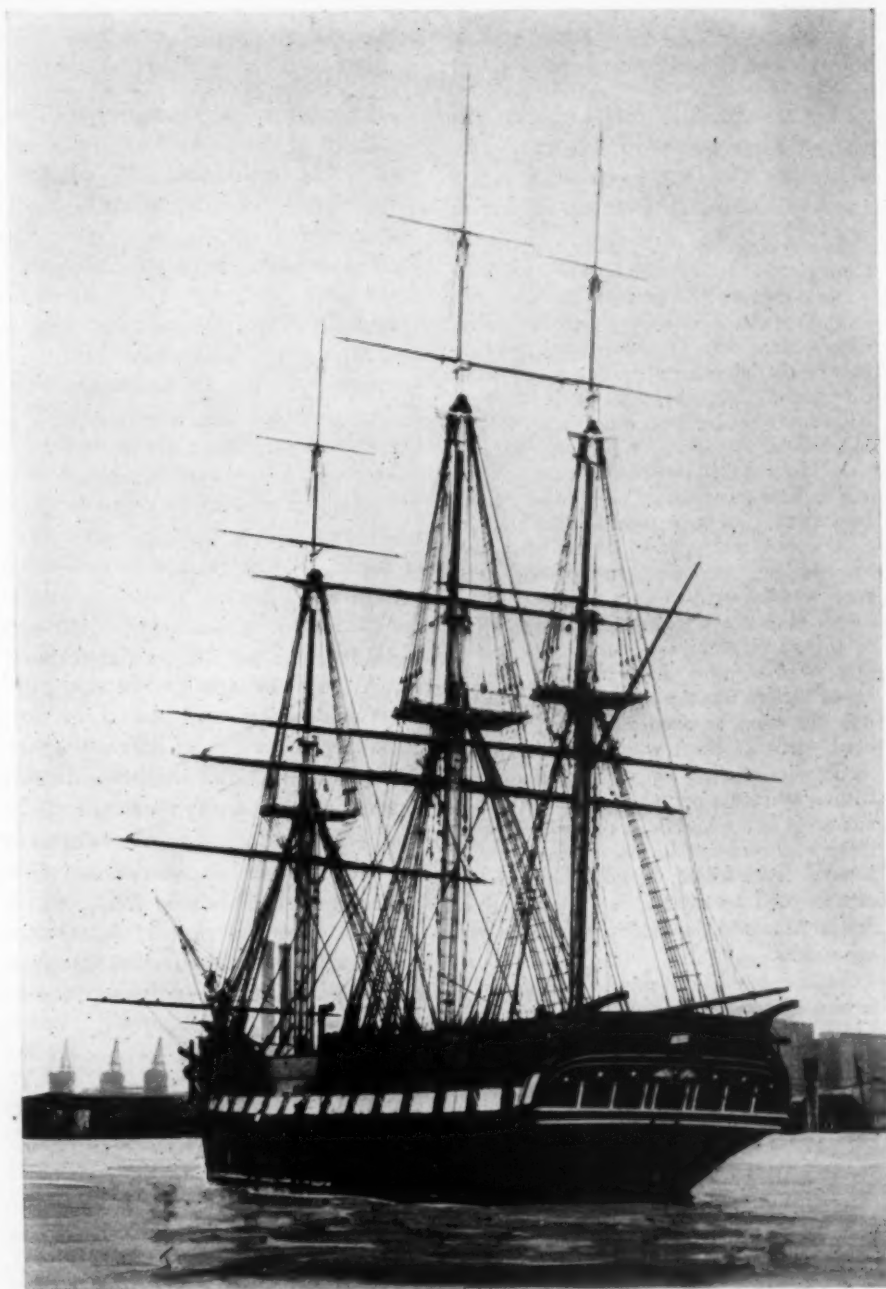
speakers and special guests.

About this many rows of chairs and benches furnished accommodation for hundreds of those attending the exercises. Many, however, were forced to stand. The field was patrolled by Marines.

After the speechmaking on the athletic field the second part of the ceremony, the actual commissioning of the vessel, took place on the afterdeck of the *Constitution*. There Rear Admiral Nulton read the commission and Commander Gulliver received it and read his orders. At the moment the frigate was placed in commission the commission pennant of blue, with thirteen white stars, and forked ends of red and white, was hoisted to the afterpeak. At the same

<sup>2</sup> A preliminary survey shows a depth of but 14 feet in certain portions of the channel. The *Constitution* draws 20 feet of water in her lightest load condition, and the possibility of clearing the ship in the shallow spots by use of pontoons will be investigated.





**U. S. S. CONSTITUTION—AS SHE NOW APPEARS AFTER RESTORATION**

time the Navy Yard battery fired the national salute of twenty-one guns.

Let us compare this account with that of a newspaper of 134 years ago, reporting the first commissioning of the *Constitution* on October 21, 1797:<sup>3</sup>

The spring tides the latter part of the week giving the workmen in the Naval Yard an opportunity to complete the ways for launching the frigate *Constitution*, Colonel Claghorn, anxious to give as early information of the intended operation as possible, directed a gun to be fired at daylight on Saturday morning last, as a signal that at full sea he should move her into her destined element. Before noon a very anxious and brilliant collection of citizens assembled at the spectacle; and at 12:15 at the first stroke at the spur shores, she commenced her movement into the water with such steadiness, majesty and exactness as to fill almost every breast with sensations of joy and delight superior by far to the mortification they had already experienced.<sup>4</sup> Such was the obliquity of the ways, that she came to anchor within two hundred yards of them without the slightest strain, or meeting or causing the most trifling accident; and she now rides at her moorings in the harbor, a pleasant sight to those who contemplate her as the germ of a naval force which, in no remote period of time, will protect the flag of the United States from the depredations of piratical marauders.

As soon as the enlivening burst of gratulations was heard from the ship, her ordnance on shore replied to the shouts and joined in the huzzas of the citizens on the adjacent shores, demonstrating the lively interest the great body of the people took in her safety, and evidenced the popularity of the Government by whose direction she was built.

The best judges have pronounced the *Constitution* like her archetype, to be a perfect model of elegance and strength, and every individual employed in her construction appears to pride himself in having as-

sisted at the production of this "chef d'oeuvre of naval architecture."

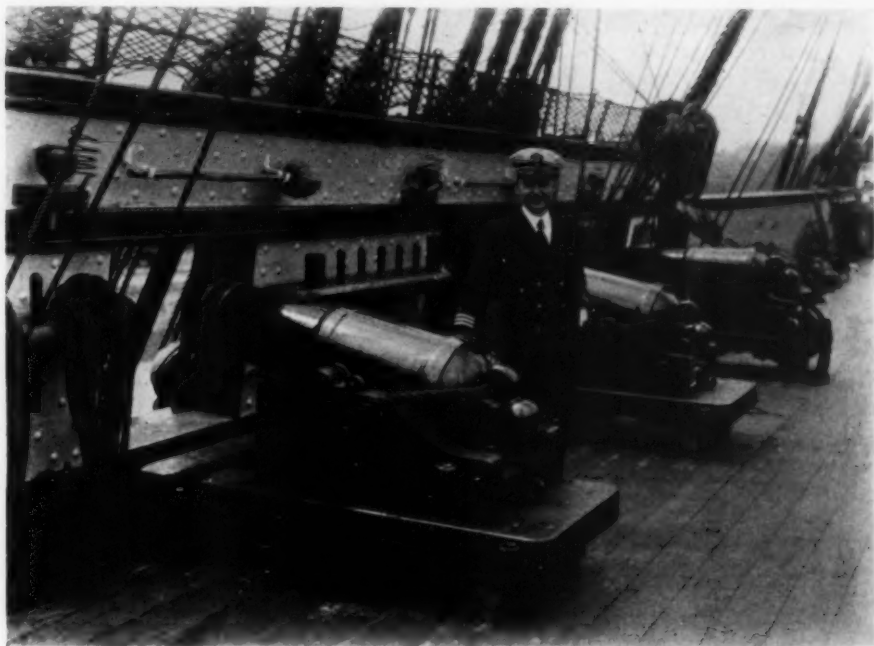
Time now to show something of the endeavor of the past seven and a half years that transformed "Old Ironsides" from a disintegrating hulk into the same fine ship in line as she was then described. It was in November, 1923, that the Navy Department directed the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey to undertake a minute inspection of the *Constitution*. The Board reported that unless rebuilt in the immediate future she would go to ruin through the rotting of her ribs, planking, knees and decks, although it was impossible to tell as she floated at the dock how far the deterioration had gone. Vital parts concealed from the eye and unexamined, by borings, were found later to be dangerously rotted. This became known only after the *Constitution* was placed in dry-dock and taken almost literally apart. It is certain that had she been allowed to remain afloat many more years, she would have collapsed from weakness in her vital members and sunk at her pier.

The act of March 3, 1925, which provides for the repair, equipment and restoration of the frigate *Constitution* to her original condition at a cost

<sup>3</sup> The bill for her construction, "An act to provide a naval armament," passed both houses of Congress and was signed by President Washington, March 27, 1794, only four years after the *Constitution* of the United States had been ratified by the last of the thirteen States. Her keel was laid at Hart's Shipyard near Boston in November of that year. Designed by Joshua Humphreys, of Philadelphia, she was built under the supervision of Naval Constructor George Claghorn, of New Bedford, and a board of naval captains. Her dimensions were: Length, 175 feet; beam, 43 feet 6 inches; hold, 14 feet 3 inches. Classed as a 44-gun frigate of 1,376 tons.

The *Constitution* was the first ship of our Navy of which a record was made of her sponsor. She was christened (with a bottle of choice old Madeira) by Captain James Sever, one of the few men who has served as sponsor of our naval vessels.

<sup>4</sup> This evidently refers to two unsuccessful attempts to launch her prior to October 21, 1794.



COMMANDER LOUIS GULLIVER, U. S. NAVY, ON THE SPAR DECK OF THE CONSTITUTION OF WHICH HE IS NOW IN COMMAND

of almost half a million dollars, also authorized the Secretary of the Navy to accept and use any donations or contributions which might be offered for the purpose. This had in view the conducting of a campaign on patriotic and educational lines. Thus it was left to the patriotism of the American people, through the medium of the schools, to raise the necessary money.<sup>5</sup> The success of nation-wide appeals through the "Save 'Old Ironsides' Committee," under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, is now a matter of history. The difficulties, however, of raising a fund by numbers of small contributions were enormous. Workmen engaged on the restoration had to be paid solely from money

donated and raised; material could be ordered only when funds were in hand to pay for them. Congress too has done its share and by the act of April 3, 1930, made a special appropriation of \$300,000 to complete the restoration.

It had appeared at first that \$400,000 would be sufficient; this amount was changed to \$473,725, then to \$650,654. History shows a like revision of figures at the time of the original building. An estimate submitted in October, 1790, for construct-

<sup>5</sup> The status of "O'd Ironsides" as of November 30, 1930, when she was about 90 per cent completed showed the amount collected from donations, sale of pictures, souvenirs, et cetera, to be \$942,599.23. Of this \$296,364.97 went toward miscellaneous expenses including cost of pictures, souvenirs for sale, et cetera for benefit of fund and other expenses of collection.



**CAPTAIN  
SAMUEL  
NICHOLSON**  
*First Commander  
of the Constitution*



**CAPTAIN  
ISAAC  
HULL**



**COMMODORE CHARLES STEWART**





**CAPTAIN WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE**

ing a ship of 1,300 tons was \$73,840 (plus ordnance stores amounting to \$17,624). The cost of building the *Constitution* was \$302,718.84 (the cost of guns and military stores being \$32,175). The cost of rebuilding her today was over \$900,000.

To go back to the work of restoration under the superintendence of

Lieutenant John A. Lord, Construction Corps, U. S. N. Its success depended largely on procuring suitable woods. The *Constitution* had been built of live oak and red cedar. White oak, pitch pine, and locust were used in some parts, all well-seasoned wood from Georgia, South Carolina and Massachusetts. During the intervening hundred and thirty odd years since her construction our forests have been stripped almost bare of these kinds of trees.<sup>6</sup> Yet live oak timbers for the new framework were imperative. Fortunately a supply was located, immersed at Commodore's Pond at Pensacola, Florida. (It had been placed there by slave labor in 1860). Three



DICK LIBBY, QUARTERMASTER, U. S. N., A SAILOR OF THE WAR OF 1812

hundred and thirty white oak knees, each varying in shape and dimension, were needed as replacements for the time-wearied knees of the original ship. White oak timbers and planks were searched for and found in West Virginia and Delaware.

Many individuals and firms made valuable contributions in materials

amounting to upwards of \$50,000. Douglas fir for all masts and spars was donated by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, of Seattle. It was obtained from Bainbridge Island, named after Commodore William Bainbridge, who commanded the *Constitution* in her engagement with the *Java*, December 29, 1812. This shipment of four carloads of giant timbers from the Pacific Northwest was transported to Boston under special escort by seven railroads without charge to the Navy.

<sup>6</sup>In spite of great forests conveniently at hand, the builders of the *Constitution* were so particular as to the timber to be used that difficulties in meeting their requirements repeatedly impeded their labors and delayed by many months the completion of the ship. John T. Morgan, a master shipwright, was sent to Savannah to procure the live oak, red cedar and pitch pine materials on a salary of \$2,000.



Probably one of the most critical and dangerous moments of the *Constitution's* career was undertaken June 16, 1927, according to Commander Gulliver.

"'Old Ironsides' was placed on the operating table—in the language of the shipbuilders, she was drydocked. This, at first glance, might seem to be an ordinary, routine piece of business. It was not. On the contrary, the removal of the *Constitution* from her natural element, the sea, and allowing her to rest on solid ground of the drydock gave rise to the gravest possibilities. There was no way of being sure that enough strength remained in the *Constitution's* framework to support her when she settled on the keel blocks of the drydock. It was known that the weakness of the *Constitution* had already brought about a change in her original shape; she had become 'hogged'—a sure symptom that decay in her strength members had progressed to a point of actual danger.

"Here the courage, ability and resourcefulness of the officers of the Navy in charge of the *Constitution* again were tested. Special devices, cradles and a multiplication of shoring were devised with such sureness and infinite care as to make it almost literally impossible that any part of the *Constitution* could collapse. The dreaded drydocking was successfully accomplished.

"Then began the labor of taking 'Old Ironsides' apart—a task fraught literally with the greatest danger; demanding the ultimate of care, forethought, patience, even delicacy. While a rotten frame was being removed the parts formerly supported

by it must necessarily be held in place by other means. These required special devising; each operation requiring a different solution of a new problem. Thus almost one by one was each decayed part removed and in its place went virgin woods; adzed to the shape of the original; looking like the original; stronger than the original.

"The alarming extent of the deterioration of the *Constitution* will be realized when it is known that only fifteen per cent of the original ship was found strong enough to be retained in her construction."

Aside from the actual rebuilding, another task facing Lieutenant Lord and his assistants was the research for details of fittings,<sup>7</sup> rigging, boats, galley and general living conditions on board the ship in 1812-14. Years before all the small and moveable articles of equipment had been lost or destroyed; all of the guns had been removed and their whereabouts unknown. The making of new guns<sup>8</sup> required exact researches to determine the shape, size, bore, et cetera of the *Constitution's* original guns.<sup>9</sup> These

<sup>7</sup> It was the custom for ships to carry on their bows the carved image of a hero, either of mythological origin or of their time. A figure of Hercules ornamented her bow when she first sailed for the high seas but since that day six or seven different figures and scrolls have been successors of the mighty Hercules. Commodore George Henry Preble states in his historical sketch of the *Constitution* that she carried the figure of Neptune with his trident during her battle with the *Guerriere*, August 19, 1812. The figure of Hercules, however, has been restored to 'Old Ironsides' since she received her baptism of fire under his guidance.

<sup>8</sup> The gun carriages are of wood; the recoil of the gun is taken up by rope breach. The gun is elevated by a wedge called a chocking coin. It is trained by the use of hand spikes and rope tackle. The guns were fired by pouring powder into the touchhole and into a saucerlike receptacle on the top and touching the same with a prepared slow-burning wick carried on a handle. Solid shot, each weighing 24 pounds, were fired from the 44 guns mounted on the two decks.

<sup>9</sup> In connection with the *Constitution's* original guns it is interesting to note that about half of the 24-pounder guns used in 1812 were cast in England. The reproductions show the royal English coat of arms on the upper surface midway between the touchhole and the muzzle. With this coat of arms are the letters "G. R." (George, Rex). It is thought that the guns used in 1812 had a short life; they were made of cast iron and probably soon became cracked and corroded.

consisted of long 24-pounders, bow-chasers and spar-deck carronades. To go with these guns more research<sup>10</sup> had to be made of the gun rammers, gun sponges, cannon balls, rope matches, powder horns, powder bags, powder "kags," powder magazines, shell rooms.

With the restoration of "Old Ironsides" an accomplished fact, there arise certain historical comparisons connected with her birth in 1794 and her rebirth in 1931. Her reconstruction at the Boston Navy Yard was within sight of where her keel was laid over 130 years before. Then naval affairs were administered by the War Department. Then, her construction, at a cost of \$302,718.84, represented the tremendous effort and sacrifice of a poor and desperate people, a new Republic of fifteen States. Today, her restoration, exceeding three times the cost of her original building, sponsored by forty-eight States, was only an incidental though highly successful undertaking

of the richest nation there is. In 1797 she was a supercraft, showing principles of construction far in advance of the world in naval architecture. Today she has no value as a warship. The total weight of all the projectiles fired by all the 44 guns of the *Constitution* would be less than the weight of one projectile fired from one modern 14-inch gun. On July 22, 1798, manned by 400 men, under Captain Samuel Nicholson, the *Constitution* sailed from Boston on her maiden cruise to protect our commerce against French marauders. Last month, manned by a crew of only 83,<sup>11</sup> she again sailed from Boston—not to wrench supremacy from a sea of enemies—but to enable people to see the most famous of all our early ships, embodying forever the best traditions of the American Navy.

<sup>10</sup> Lack of original documents concerning details and tests of the battery may be explained by the burning of the War Office in November, 1801, the original records of the Navy being then in the custody of the War Department.

<sup>11</sup> 60 sailors, 16 Marines, and 7 officers.

### A Brief Service Record of the U. S. S. Constitution

- 1798-1801—Cruised the West Indies; captured three small vessels.
- 1803-1805—Flagship of Mediterranean Squadron.
- 1809-1810—Flagship of Home Squadron (West Indies).
- 1811-1812—Special service to Europe.
- 1812—July 17, after return from Europe, escaped capture by five British frigates, by good seamanship and towed by her own boats.
- 1812—August 11 to December 20, captured H. B. M. S. *Guerriere*, *Java* and five small vessels.
- 1814—February 14 to April 3, captured H. B. M. S. *Pictou* and three small vessels. Chased into Marblehead by two British frigates. Got into Boston and was blockaded there for eight months by British fleet.
- 1815—February 20, captured *Cyane* and *Levant* off the Island of Madeira.
- 1821-1826—Flagship of Mediterranean Squadron.
- 1828-1830—Condemned by Naval Commissioners, as unseaworthy, but afterwards ordered to be rebuilt at Boston, 1833-34.

- 1835-1843—Flagship, Mediterranean Squadron, then of Pacific Squadron and later of Home Squadron.
- 1844-1846—Cruised in Pacific and on coast of Brazil.
- 1848-1855—Flagship Mediterranean and African Squadrons.
- 1860-1871—School ship, U. S. Naval Academy.
- 1871—Rebuilt at Philadelphia Navy Yard.
- 1876-1878—Training ship, Philadelphia.
- 1878-1879—Employed to carry United States exhibit to the Paris Exposition and return.
- 1882-1894—Laid up. For a portion of this time used as a receiving ship, Portsmouth, N. H.
- 1897—Towed to Boston for her own Centennial, October 21.
- 1905—Recommended to be used as a target for some of the ships of the North Atlantic Fleet and sunk by their fire, as she was considered unsuited for any naval service or repair. This roused such a storm of protest that in 1906 Congress appropriated \$100,000 for repairs.
- 1931—Post-restoration cruise to Atlantic ports.

NOTE: Acknowledgment is made to Lieutenant H. R. Thurber, U. S. N., of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, for making available the material and pictures contained in the foregoing article.

# The President General's Message



**C**LIMAXING the summer, August restores the soul. Vast reservoirs of courage and hope abound. New thoughts enter our minds through reading, meditation and association with friends. It is a toning and stimulating experience to lay aside routine duties and enjoy recreative pursuits. The world laughs at the so-called mid-summer wilt. By August there is a subtle phosphorescence indicating that a new year's program is just ahead. There is an old saying that sunlight is a tonic, sunburn, a torture. We cannot mask sunburn. Neither can we disguise the penetration of unhealthy ideas.

Women in the home look forward eagerly to a change from the all-year-around tasks. Many will have more time for reading. We should take advantage of every opportunity afforded us to grasp the best possible methods of bettering our patriotic endeavor. Some writers are beginning to comment openly upon the modern breaking-up of the home. Other writers suggest that it would be very sensible to set up schools for home-makers. The impact from concentration in our reading upon the home life and how to make it brighter and more vitalizing would be stupendous. John Milton exclaimed, "I call a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously all of the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

He was one of the world's greatest poets and England counted him one of its bravest thinkers. It is well to observe that he was willing to mention education in terms of service to a country in time of war. This nation is being deluged with tons upon tons of propaganda inciting the youth in our colleges, the women in their clubs and societies, the men in their fraternal groups, even the clergymen in their pulpits to scorn fidelity to country in time of emergency. If this propaganda works as it is meant to work, what of it? No man or woman or child can prophesy the outcome to individual or to this Republic. If we keep on encouraging youth to know more about this land and to be filled with lofty aspirations for its undying liberty, we shall in some measure set the example of constructive effort which magnifies the good and belittles the evil.

In the deepest hours of the night, the luna moth circles in happy flight. Unseen, it carries out its purpose. To many it seems grotesque to be intent upon patriotic errands. Beginning with Columbus and mentioning hero after hero—names made illustrious for their characteristic of being willing to go on and on in the face of mockings, jeerings, jests and unkind utterances—American history shows us that persistence and faith, bravery and leadership win.

The summer culminates. Winter approaches. Girding ourselves for a stronger year ahead, we have much to do to prepare for the outlook. Above all we should plan to bring like-minded individuals together in a common loyalty to the United States. Let those who refuse to join in allegiance be separated.

In the coming weeks, our attention should be centered upon mobilizing the children of the rural sections, towns and big cities. If they remain untutored by friendly helpers, they may be drifting toward crime or be enrolled in some of the many camps promoted by those who have the downfall of our Nation in mind. Unite the adults! Muster the youth! The surrender of our children to foes of our constitutional form of government is unthinkable. Let us invite youth to participate in all our plans for the United States of America.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,  
President General.

# Saint Paul's Church, Eastchester

ADELLA REYNOLDS KUHNER

IN THE city of Mount Vernon, just a few steps north of the boundary line of New York City, there is a treasure of the greatest historic interest, not only to those who live in its immediate vicinity but to all patriotic Americans throughout the land. It is the old St. Paul's Church, Eastchester—a church in which services have been held for 266 years with only one break. That break was during the Revolution, when it was used as a hospital by the British.

In the early days of the Colonies, Eastchester was part of a large tract of land which the Indians had conveyed to the Dutch. In 1654 Thomas Pell and thirteen families from Connecticut settled there and obtained another deed from the aboriginal proprietors, giving them in payment fourteen guns, twelve coats, twelve kettles, twelve axes and four barrels of cider. The center of interest in Eastchester was the village green on which St. Paul's stands. It is now part of the modern city of Mount Vernon.

The settlement was first called Hutchinson's, for it was here that Anne Hutchinson sought refuge from her religious persecution in New England. In 1643 she and her entire household were massacred by the Indians. A tablet to the memory of this courageous woman has been placed on the walls of St. Paul's by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York.

Perhaps the countryside held something of her devout spirit, for by 1665

the settlers had built a small wooden meetinghouse on the village green. It was the duty of everyone to contribute to the minister "according to his mead." The present church stands on the very spot occupied by this first building.

By the year 1693 it was determined to erect a new church which would also serve as a civic center on week days. This building, too, was on the green, its site being marked at the present time by a memorial flagpole. A plan of this building is still in existence. Today, as we read the minutes of the town meetings held there, many items of interest appear. For instance, in 1695 it was decided "to light the meeting house by a lantern to every seat of the same." In 1697 it was agreed by vote "to meet at the meetinghouse on the tenth day of August next ensuing at sun half an hour high in the morning in order to the cutting of the brush about the common in Eastchester woods and to appear at the beat of the drum." The sexton's duties were defined, for we read that Sexton John Tomkins was to "beat the drum constantly every Lord's Day if occasion requires and at other times when it is needful and to keep the drum in repair: and the said inhabitants do promise to pay him therefore nine pence apiece, every one." There on the green stood the village stocks and the flogging post whose chains were held by a staple, which until recently could be seen buried in the overgrown bark of a locust tree. It was in this early wooden church that the Commit-



ST. PAUL'S, EASTCHESTER, IN MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK

*View shows village green at left of picture, along the side of the church; and part of the historic graveyard. The old bell hangs on a heavy wooden beam in upper part of steeple with arched apertures.*

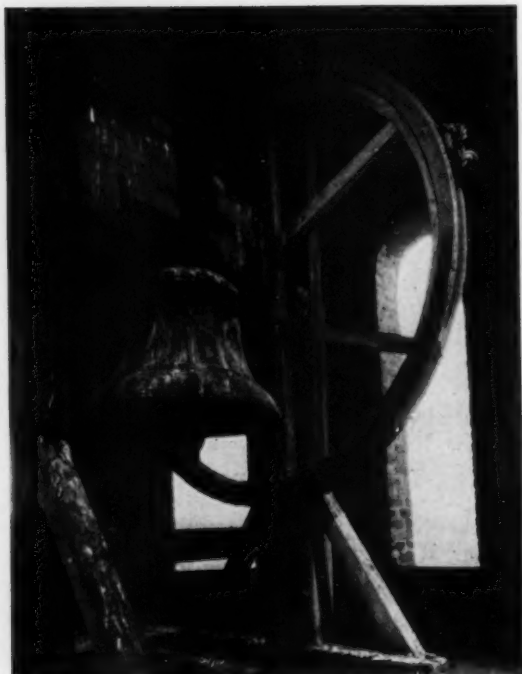
tee of Safety doubtless met in those uncertain days just prior to 1775.

Here, or on the green before it, was read the Declaration of Independence, as it is still read on each Fourth of July. Past the church ran the old Boston Post Road along which rumbled the stagecoaches going from New York to Boston. In the year 1732 the journey took fourteen days, carrying news back and forth once a month. In 1758 a militia company was organized to drill on the green for the defense of the territory from the French and the Indians. Later this same green was to be the training ground of the men who were to take up arms for liberty. Opposite

the church stood the Fay homestead as it is still standing today. During the Revolution it was used as a tavern and was a favorite rendezvous for the British officers during their occupation of Eastchester. On the signpost in front of this inn a British deserter was summarily hanged.

By 1761 the little frame church was becoming old and decayed and so in that year construction was begun on the present building. Seven hundred pounds were spent on it and this appears to have exhausted their funds for a few years. By 1765, however, it had acquired a tower finished just above the main roof and four beams laid up-



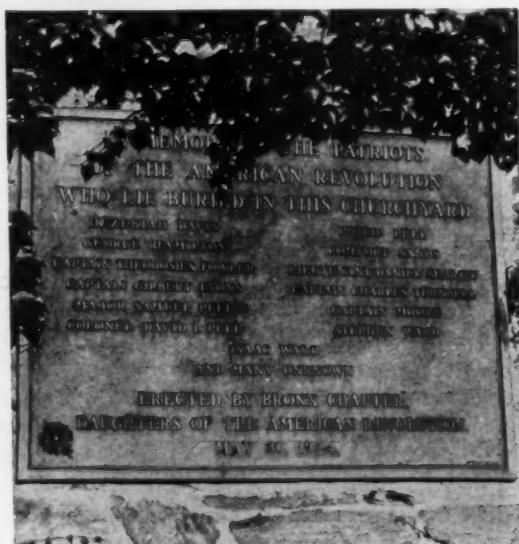


OLD BELL HANGING IN STEEPLE  
OF ST. PAUL'S, EASTCHESTER,  
SINCE 1758

right to an apex from which hung the bell, inscribed as follows, "The gift of the Reverend Thomas Standard, Lester and Peck, Fecit." This bell was given by their rector in 1751. It still hangs in the tower and each Sunday calls the faithful to service.

Then came the Revolution and Eastchester, being on the main highway between New York and New England, became the very tramping ground of the opposing forces, first in the hands of the British, then the Colonists. The bell was taken from the belfry and with

the Bible, the Prayer Book and the communion service was hidden in a nearby swamp for four years. What anxious times these were for the good people of Eastchester! There are many accounts of the ravages of war around the church. The most important engagement in its immediate vicinity was the Battle of Pell's Point on October 18, 1776, in which the Colonial commander, Col. John Glover, succeeded in delaying the British while Washington effected his retreat from New York. Following this battle St. Paul's was a British hospital but such was the exposed state of the incompleted building that many of the unfortunate Hessian mercenaries died there. They were hastily bur-



HISTORIC TABLET ON OLD ST. PAUL'S, EASTCHESTER,  
IN MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK



ied in an old sand pit at the rear of the churchyard and over them Bronx Chapter has placed a stone tablet. To make the building more habitable, the Hessians cut large trees in the nearby forest and used them as benches. Later these logs served as beams to which the present flooring of fourteen-inch planks was nailed. To help warm the new building the little old frame church was gradually torn down and used as fuel.

Testimony to the activity of the parishioners at this time in the cause of liberty are found on every hand. Several were officers in the Colonial Army. On the right side of the entrance to the church is a memorial tablet dedicated by Bronx Chapter to the thirteen patriots and to the many unknown ones who sleep in the churchyard. Over each known grave the chapter has placed a marker. A marker has also been erected over the skeletons of American Revolutionary soldiers found during excavations a few miles north of the church in 1910, and buried here at Eastchester. They were identified by their uniform buttons.

And now the war was over and we find the Colonists with a church unfinished, unfurnished, misused—while they themselves were quite impoverished. Their church, however, meant much to them and by 1787 they were at work on it again. Among the old papers preserved by the church is the original document showing the amounts pledged for this purpose. It was at this time that on week days the church was used as a court of oyer and terminer, no other building being available. Here Aaron Burr practiced,

for in the possession of St. Paul's is a subpoena issued by him and bearing his original signature. Among other treasures is a silver chalice given by Mrs. John Quincy Adams. Another chalice was the gift of Frederick Van Courtland. On the left of the altar stands an oak chair. In its carving one deciphers the date, 1639. This is the oldest bishop's chair in the United States.

Today the old church stands, mellowed by time, with the English ivy creeping over its grey stone walls. Surrounding it crowd the ancient grave-stones, the earliest legible one dating back to 1704. It is still a living, serving church. During recent years the church and churchyard have been sadly neglected. The modern world of industry is hemming them in on every side, and historic St. Paul's and the old village green face a crucial period in their history. Will they be saved from destruction?

Extensive plans are being made to restore church, churchyard and green to their original condition, and a fund is being sought for that purpose. Hobart Upjohn, the well-known expert on ecclesiastical architecture, has drawn the plans.

In closing, let me quote from the tombstone of Stephen Ward in the churchyard which expresses, as though it were especially written, the aims and purposes of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sons of America!

Mourn for your country, she has lost a friend

Who did her rights and liberties defend:  
May rising patriots keep those rights secure  
And hand them down to latest ages pure.

# Editorials

## THE CONSTITUTION TODAY

OUT of the past and into the consciousness of America today sails the *Constitution*, most famous of America's warships. The restoration of this historic vessel has been a labor of love. The guns of the *Constitution* will not shriek defiance to any of America's enemies. Her mission rather is to arouse, if it needs arousing, the spirit which drove America forward in 1812 in defense of the freedom of the seas; to keep fresh in the minds of the men and women of today the principles for which the early Americans fought and their heroism and valor. There is something in tradition, after all, particularly if it be the brave tradition of the United States Navy.

IT IS something, too, that the *Constitution* becomes again a commissioned vessel of the Navy. One hundred and thirty-four years ago she was first commissioned a United States frigate, and under the command of Captain Isaac Hull became a threat to the British, outmaneuvering a whole fleet, sinking the *Guerriere* and capturing many British vessels. Her history has been written and rewritten. Her actual presence in the Navy of today, while it adds not a jot to the strength of the fighting forces of the nation, is an inspiration.

THE *Constitution* was threatened three generations ago with destruction, not by an enemy but by the Government of the United States itself, in the ordinary course of dismantling obsolete naval vessels. She was to be junked, and would have been had not the poem of Oliver Wendell Holmes so stirred the hearts of Americans of those days that the orders were rescinded. "Old Ironsides" was permitted to live on, a symbol of patriotism but tied up for year upon year in a navy yard. And now the veteran of the seas has again been made

seaworthy, sound and tight as a dollar newly minted, capable of sailing the seven seas under her own canvas, provided a crew capable of handling her can be found. She stands today complete in every particular as she stood back in 1812, although only 15 per cent of the original vessel remains. But her heart is still there and still the same.

THE *Constitution* has been rebuilt not for active service against an enemy, but rather to typify good citizenship and patriotism. Her cruises will be peaceful and designed to tell the history of the old Navy and of the nation to the youth of today. She will serve, however, ever to keep fresh in the hearts of Americans the need for brave deeds on land and sea by a great people when emergency arises. Her service to the Nation has not ended. It is beginning a new phase.

## MORATORIUM

AMERICA has again brought hope to a distressed world. With a gesture that was at once generous and statesmanlike, the United States Government proposed to the nations of Europe and to Japan a general suspension of intergovernmental debts, including reparations, for the period of one year from July 1. The nations involved, including France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, assented to the proposal advanced by President Hoover on behalf of this country with dramatic suddenness. For a year these nations are to suspend payments which in the aggregate amount to more than \$800,000,000.

THE country which receives the greatest aid from this moratorium is Germany, a dozen years ago the foe of America and the Allied Powers. The country which makes the greatest sacrifice in dollars is the United States which advanced the proposal. This is as it should be. Ger-

many constitutes the weakest link in the chain. German economy needs assistance to a greater extent than any of the other nations. With 5,000,000 workers out of employment, a huge proportion of the total of German labor, and with a burden of taxation which has been added to and added to again in order to meet her reparation payments, Germany's financial and governmental structures were threatened with overturn. Chaos was not far distant. America, on the other hand, despite the fact that it, too, has its burden of unemployment reaching into the millions, is in better case to take the lead in a revival of the economic conditions of the world than any other nation. This country foregoes the collection during the year of \$260,000,000 from our debtor nations. Germany, for her part, has a respite from the payment of approximately \$400,000,000 in reparations.

**IT** IS not America alone which makes temporary sacrifice in putting through this moratorium. France bears a considerable share, and, next to the United States, makes the greatest sacrifice in foregoing the payment of German reparations, although France in turn would have been expected to pay a total of \$110,000,000 in war debts to the United States and Great Britain within the period of the moratorium. And smaller nations make their contribution, too. Indeed, it is the spirit of cooperation in the adoption of the debt-suspension plan, the willingness to be of aid to other nations manifested by the nations collectively, that may prove of even greater value than the actual suspension of debts. It is a movement toward that international good-will and peace for which America has always worked and

is working today. If it enables neighbors who have been at war to discuss their problems face to face and in more friendly manner the spirit which brought these nations to accept the moratorium, really in the interest of a nation with whom nearly all were at war a little more than a decade ago, will have proved its value many times over.

**THE** intergovernmental debt payments for the coming year when totaled are in reality a small sum compared to the budgets of the nations for war purposes. Although American soldiers were told that the World War was a war to end wars, the Europe of today has more men under arms by far than did the Europe of 1914. Europe is referred to again as an armed camp. This country has taken the lead again and again in the effort to bring about some limitation of armaments, to win some measure of relief for the peoples of the world from the crushing burden of armament costs.

**THE** proposal of the moratorium met with instantaneous approval in this country. The American people, accused in the past of being dollar mad, have shown themselves once again generous and alive to the needs of the family of nations. Without projecting itself into the political affairs of Europe or becoming entangled with the problems of the Old World, the United States has taken the initiative in a revival of the economic life of the world. Under its leadership a year is to be given to rebuilding that economic life. And if America is repaid in the future many times over in the coin of good-will of other nations and in the increased commerce of this country with the world, who will say that that such repayment is not justified?



## Sword Presented to West Point Graduate

HILT OF SABRE  
SHOWING INITIALS  
OF CADET McCRIMMON



ON JUNE 9th the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, took part in the ceremonies in the presentation of gifts to the graduating class of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

In spite of a drenching rain, there were hundreds of enthusiastic spectators about the parade grounds following dress parade on that afternoon. The Superintendent of the Military Academy, Major General William Smith, with his staff and the donors of the special awards, among whom was the President General, witnessed the parade and participated in the final events.

The award of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for standing number one in natural and experimental philosophy was won by Cadet Kenneth Adelbert McCrimmon (Michigan), of the graduating class.

The award, first presented in 1930 by the Daughters of the American Revolution, consisted of a wrist watch, but this year it was a dress sword (sabre). A similar award will be made in future years.

The D. A. R. award to West Point has its counterpart in the Society's gift yearly to the midshipman in the graduating class at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, who stands first in practical seamanship. This year the naval sword was won by Midshipman Harris Petrikin Child, Washington, D. C.



# Emily Dickinson and Her Family Tree

ANNA PHILLIPS LEE

**O** V E R o n e hundred years ago on December 10, 1830, that poetic genius Emily Dickinson was born in Amherst, Massachusetts. She was the blossoming bough on a great family tree whose roots to this day bind together the soil of this New England community.

There are several Dickinson clans in the United States, each one descended, no doubt, from a member of the same English family of Dickinson. The original spelling of the name was "De Kenson." The Dickinsons in the Connecticut Valley region, however, trace their line back to "Dea"

Nathaniel Dickinson of Hadley. This Deacon Nathaniel had the characteristics that are to this day Dickinson traits: He was intelligent, independent, sure of his own opinions and religious. His English birthplace in 1600 was either Ely or Hadleigh and he came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630.

Evidently Deacon Nathaniel did

not believe that the suffrage should be restricted to church members, as was the case in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, for he migrated with the Hookerites to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1636. After the split in the churches at

Hartford and Wethersfield, he joined the minority in founding Hadley in 1659.

Nathaniel's grandson, Ebenezer, was one of the first settlers in Amherst in 1731, when it was only the east section of Hadley. As town records show he was one of the organizers of the First Church, moderator of the Town Meeting and a soldier in the French War. Of

his nine children four were sons: Gideon, Ebenezer, Reuben, and Joseph. These all in turn had large families.

Between 1739 and 1763 there came to the district of Amherst from nearby towns, ten more Dickinson families, all descended from the original Hadley stock. If we consider the small number of



THE ONLY PICTURE OF EMILY DICKINSON IN EXISTENCE



THE OLD RED BRICK HOUSE WHERE EMILY DICKINSON WAS BORN AND LIVED MOST OF HER LIFE

early settlers and the size of the family in Colonial days, we can easily see why the race of Dickinson was the most numerous and influential in the community.

At the time of the Revolutionary War the Dickinsons made a record for themselves. Nathaniel served in the war and his son Nathaniel was the first delegate from the town to the Provincial Congress. Moses was one of the town's Committee of Correspondence; John took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill; Joseph, Noah, Simeon, Nathan, and Jonathan all fought in the war. When the Lexington alarm came, Reuben, who had served in the French and Indian War, led a company of Minute Men that included seven Dickinsons to Cambridge; after the disbanding of that company he raised another. Elijah served in the Revolution and in later

days gave the site for the first buildings of Amherst College.

The Dickinsons were in contrast to some other Amherst families who were such strong Loyalists that they were confined to their farms and in some cases imprisoned at Northampton. As in other communities, the highly educated citizens were more loyal to the king and opposed to the Revolution. The leader of the conservatives in Amherst was Rev. David Parsons, whose Toryism and that of his son, Rev. David Parsons, 3rd, was, a few years later, to divide the First Church and the town. Prominent in the Loyalist group was the lawyer Simeon Strong, Esq., whose house is now the home of the Amherst Historical Society. The rooms that he added to the dwelling to accommodate his law practice and which served in the Revolution as





NOAH DICKINSON HOUSE. IT MAY HAVE BEEN BUILT AS EARLY AS 1758

meeting place for the Tories, are today the headquarters of the Mary Mattoon Chapter of the D. A. R.!

The old mansion beneath the towering buttonwood trees was built by Simeon's father Nehemiah in 1744, when Amherst was only the wild and lonely third precinct of Hadley. The distance of the Strong House from the present Amity Street indicates the width of the original highway to Hadley which was 660 feet. Nehemiah Strong, who "emigrated" to the wilds from the village of Northampton, was grandson of the famous "Elder" Strong who settled there in 1659. When Elder Strong died at the age of 94 he left 162 descendants!

The children of Nehemiah, the builder, were Nehemiah, Mary, and Simeon already mentioned. Mary married Lieut. Solomon Boltwood and became ancestress

of the Boltwood family, influential in Amherst for generations. She lived near her father in what is now the second oldest house in town, built in 1750. It is at the present time the home of Mason A. Dickinson, Jr

The patron saint of the Amherst Chapter of the D. A. R. is Mary Mattoon, wife of Gen. Ebenezer Mattoon, who was born a Dickinson. She may be called a double-dyed Dickinson, for both her parents bore the name. Her mother, a daughter of the original Amherst settler Ebenezer Dickinson, married Noah of the Hatfield branch. Mary Dickinson was born March 10, 1758, at East Amherst, colloquially known as East Street, and lived in the old house still standing near the common. From its doorway her father, Lieutenant Noah, gun in hand, threatened the looting mob during Shay's rebellion. It was just across the common at



THE STRONG HOUSE, HOME OF THE AMHERST HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND MARY MATTOON CHAPTER, N. S., D. A. R.

Clapp's Tavern that the misguided soldiery, fleeing from General Lincoln and the regular troops, stopped long enough to refresh themselves. Landlord Oliver Clapp was secretly a friend and helper of Daniel Shays.

Mary Dickinson, a quiet reticent girl, developed into the noble woman whose portrait hangs on the wall of the chapter rooms. The romance between her and the dashing young Lieut. Ebenezer Mattoon may have begun when he hastened home to North Amherst from Dartmouth College at the time of the Lexington alarm, and enlisted in the company of Reuben Dickinson. After the taste of army life it is a wonder that young Mattoon returned to college; but return he did, to graduate in 1776.

Ebenezer Mattoon, as soon as he had received his diploma, joined

the army in Canada, soon received a lieutenant's commission and after the northern campaign took part in the Battle of Saratoga and witnessed the surrender of General Burgoyne. Of this historical event he wrote home a vivid account. As long as he lived General Mattoon delighted to tell how, obeying orders from General Gates, he rode from Amherst to Springfield, Massachusetts, and conveyed several cannon from the arsenal to Saratoga where they did good service on the battlefield.

Mary Dickinson Mattoon ascended to fame side by side with her distinguished husband. While he was away on public duties, she carried on the Amherst estate and administered her large household of children and servants. The central portion of the mansion that General Mattoon built on East Street Common is still stand-



ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE MANSION OF GENERAL EBENEZER MATTOON

ing, but shorn of the north and south wings it gives but a poor idea of what was, in its day, the finest house in the town. One wing of the building was a state dining room, the other a parlor; and each room required fifty yards of carpet. The old dining room was beautiful with carved woodwork and mahogany furniture consisting of tables, sideboard and thirty-six dining chairs.

After General Mattoon had served as major general of State militia; Member of Congress, 1799-1803; member of the General Court in both houses, 1780-1816; captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, 1817; and had been four times a presidential elector, he retired from public office on account of failing eyesight. Two

years later he became totally blind. Upon Mary, the devoted wife, the blow fell heaviest, for, in addition to all her other cares, she furnished eyes for a blind man. Her life of work and self-sacrifice ended in 1835.

Emily Dickinson, the poet, was the product of seven generations of Puritan Dickinsons in America, the last four of which had lived in Amherst. Her direct line in Amherst began with Nathan, great-grandson of the original Nathaniel of Hadley, who left Hatfield for Amherst in 1742. His son, Nathan, Jr., was the father of Samuel Fowler; and he of Edward, who married Emily Norcross of Monson. Their eldest child was Emily the poet. In the group of children also was Lavinia and Austin.



THE BOLTWOOD HOUSE BUILT IN 1750

Edward Dickinson, the father of Emily, was a graduate of Yale College, a lawyer, at one time a Congressman and for many years treasurer of Amherst College. The old brick house where Emily was born was built before 1800 by her grandfather, Samuel Fowler Dickinson. He also was a lawyer, a man of great public spirit and one of the founders of Amherst Academy and its offshoot, Amherst College. Going back still another generation to Nathan, Jr., we find that though he had but one book, the Bible, he knew it well and was a godly man. Perhaps because he had little education himself, he desired it for his sons. It is said that with his savings of \$100 in silver he felt able to send Timothy and Samuel Fowler to Dartmouth College.

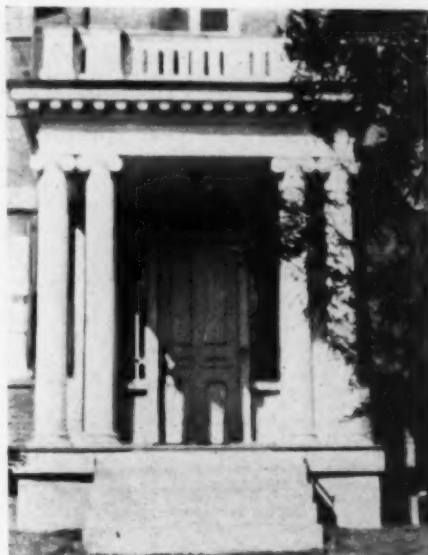
Amherst in Emily Dickinson's day was a staid community the

standards of which were set by the faculty of Amherst College. As the college had been founded to educate poor but promising young men for the Christian ministry, the town was strictly orthodox in belief and rigid in religious observance.

Emily was peculiarly a child of Amherst in that she lived there all her days, December 10, 1830, to May 16, 1886, and the major part of them in the old brick house on Main Street, where she was born. Her only absence of more than a few weeks was the year at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1847-8. Now her ashes lie in the old West Cemetery which is contemporary with the beginnings of the community.

While in her twenties she began to love solitude and to withdraw from the life of the village until she became almost inaccessible except to the family and a few friends.

Her chosen pursuits were the cultivation of her flowers and writing the poems that were her means of self-expression. These were not intended for publication but were to be destroyed at her death. The world is the richer in that her sister Lavinia permitted Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, with the co-operation of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, to edit a volume of the poems in 1889 and "Letters" in 1894. Since 1914 Madame Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi, the poet's niece, has brought out other poems of her aunt, entitled "The Single Hound," "Complete Poems of Emily Dickinson," "Life and Letters," and "Further Poems."



DOORWAY TO THE EMILY DICKINSON HOUSE

Emily Dickinson is considered by competent critics to be the greatest of all women poets. She possessed a remarkable independence of thought, especially in the realm of religion, and refused to be hampered in the expression of that thought by strict adherence to the accepted rules of poetry. This originality and independence are all the more remarkable when one considers her Puritan ancestry and her rigid environment. Though the great family tree of the Dickinsons has produced much valuable timber—some rough and strong, some fine-grained and capable of high polish—the blossoming bough is Emily, the poet.

### D. A. R. Society Loses Distinguished Member

**T**HE Daughters of the American Revolution lost a distinguished member in the death, on July 1, 1931, of Miss Alice Robertson at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Miss Robertson was the first D. A. R. member to be elected to the United States House of Representatives and the second congresswoman—the first having been Miss Jeannette Rankin.

The Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter, D. A. R., was organized by Miss Robertson and was the first chapter in Oklahoma. During her long and distinguished career she occupied many positions of trust. President Roosevelt appointed her postmistress of Muskogee in 1905 and she was the first woman to hold that position of the first-class postoffice rank.



**THIS** is to give notice to all persons that have tendered towards the building of the chapel at *Parson's St. Bartholomew's* that they pay in their several proportions by one or more parts, to the Clerk here in.

*John Cudworth, Vicar of Dorset, Churchwarden.*

[illegible]

INDICO and corn and some good rice land in different parts of which any portion may be used, some indigo planted for seed, from which the rest of the soil may be formed: All the land is in good order, and there is a new dwelling-house and plantation twice the extent of the old one.

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# The Fort Necessity Memorial

WILLIAM BLAKE HINDMAN, D.D., *Chairman*

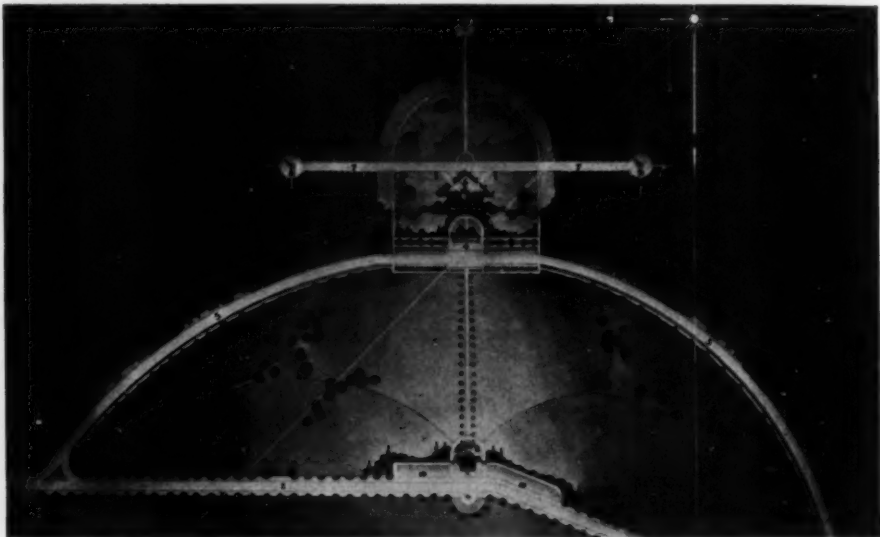
NINE miles east of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and directly upon the Old National Highway is Great Meadows, the site of the Battle of Fort Necessity. This was George Washington's first battle and was fought July 3, 1754. The French commander, M. Coulon de Villiers, with a force of French and Indians that outnumbered Washington's Virginia and South Carolina troops three to one, stormed the fort for nine hours. Washington's report of the battle—which has just been discovered by our committee in the *South Carolina Gazette* of 1754 and again in the War Office at London and which has never been printed in any history or biography—tells us that at nightfall de Villiers asked for a parley which was first refused and then granted.

"At midnight," he says, "we agreed that each side should retire without molestation, they back to their fort at Monongahela, and we to Wills Creek (Cumberland, Maryland). That we should march away with all the honours of war, and with all our stores, effects and baggage. Accordingly the next morning, with our drums beating and our colours flying, we began our march in good order, with our stores in convoy."

Out of Washington's small force 30 were killed and 70 wounded, while the French and Indian casualties amounted to over 300. The results of this battle were greater than that of any other ever fought within the confines of the American continent. It

started the French and Indian War in America and the Seven Years War in Europe. Voltaire said, "A cannon shot fired in the woods of America was the signal that set all Europe in a blaze." This war affected three continents and set the stream of history in a new course. Not only the Colonies but France, England, Prussia, Russia, Austria, Sweden and other continental powers were involved. It made Frederick, King of Prussia, "Frederick the Great," and when Lord Clive had driven the French from India, and Wolfe had won his victory at Quebec, England became the great colonizing power of the world. Further, it won the territory west of the Alleghenies from the French and the taxes imposed on the Colonies to pay for this war led to the American Revolution. Historians have pointed to this battle as "the first blow for American Independence" and have called this spot the "Fountainhead of American Independence." Trumbull said: "Not since the days of Leonidas and his three hundred deathless Spartans has the sun beheld its equal." George Washington acquired this property in 1767 and held it to the time of his death. Describing it in his Will he says: "The first action against the French took place there in 1754."

It is quite fitting that Fort Necessity, which marked the beginning of George Washington's military career and which gave him a place in the eyes of the world, should come into its own on the occasion of the Bicentennial of his birth. On March 4, President Hoover



signed the Reed-Kendall Bill authorizing the War Department to erect a monument at Fort Necessity, the same to cost \$25,000. The House and Senate of Pennsylvania have voted unanimously to purchase the site as a State park. Patriotic citizens are now raising \$100,000 to improve the property, reconstruct the fort, rebuild the mansion house, which will be used as a museum, build roads, landscape the grounds, erect gates, et cetera, in order that it may be ready for dedication July 2, 3 and 4, 1932.

Within the walls of the fort tablets will be placed telling the story of the battle and its historical significance. Governor John G. Pollard of Virginia has taken steps to have a tablet erected bearing the vote of thanks of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Governor I. C. Blackwood of South Carolina has taken steps to have a tablet erected as a tribute to the one hundred Carolinians of Capt. James Mackay's company who took part in this battle. The

National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has voted to place a tablet, as have several Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Fort Necessity Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Located as it is directly on the National Highway this shrine will be visited daily by thousands from all States of the Union to whom it should be an inspiration toward a greater spirit of patriotism, loyalty and devotion to our Nation. It will be the expression of gratitude on the part of our people to the great service George Washington gave our country in the days of his youth, a period of service that has been practically neglected, and so far as we can learn it will be the only permanent and tangible memorial connected directly with his military career to be dedicated during the Bicentennial year. Mr. Sol Bloom declares that its dedication will be one of the outstanding events of the Bicentennial program.

# Know Your Capital City

## Gentlemen Riders in Bronze

ALICE HUTCHINS DRAKE

"*B*ETSY" and "Chubby," two small members of the C. A. R., recently went sight-seeing in Washington with their aunt. In a museum they saw, greatly to their delight, a portrait bust of Lincoln. "Who is that?" Aunt Mary asked her nephew whose span of life numbers three and a half years.

"Lincoln," said Chubby.

"What is his *other* name?" his aunt inquired.

"Don't know," declared the young student of American history.

"Why, you do, too!" exclaimed his sister, aged five. "It's *Memorial!*"

Now, while we are on this subject, the *other name* for "Gentlemen Riders in Bronze" is "Equestrian Statues." As doubtless you will recall, the word "statue" is derived from a Latin word meaning "standing still." This is exactly what a statue does; it stands still, even though sometimes the horse appears to be running away.

This kind of statue is usually made of bronze, a metal which is a combination of copper and tin. The first metals that man knew were copper and gold. After a time, he discovered tin. Then—no one knows exactly how—man thought of fusing tin and copper, and lo! he created a new metal. This is called bronze.

The ancient people thought that bronze was a sacred metal. They believed that it had some mysterious power which would drive away evil spirits.

The first known users were the Phœnicians. The Greeks greatly admired bronze statuary and the wealth of some of their cities was estimated by the number of their bronze figures. In Athens, at least three thousand such statues have been found.

No one can say who were the first sculptors, but the first ones recorded are Aholiab and Bezaleel, who lived about 1,500 years before the Christian era. These men fashioned the ornaments of the Tabernacle.

A sculptor named Phidon is said to have been the first person to use metal in sculpture. He lived about 748 B.C. Phœcus of Samos and his son, Theodoros, probably invented the art of making a model and of casting metals. They lived about 600 B.C.

There are many famous "gentlemen riders in bronze" in the world today. In Venice there is Colleoni; in Padua, Gattamelatta—two celebrated "*condottieri*." There is Peter the Great in Leningrad, and Michael the Brave in Bucharest. On the Groote Schuur slopes of Table Mountain, near Cape-town, is the bronze figure of a mounted horseman who apparently looks out to sea. It is Cecil Rhodes—empire builder. In the city of Khartoum rides a "hero of heroes" mounted on a camel. He is looking eastward in the direction of the approach of the relief party which arrived too late. "Chinese Gordon—a gentleman unafraid."

Before the Cathedral in Reims rides the young maid of France, Jeanne



THE FAMOUS JACKSON STATUE IN LAFAYETTE PARK, WASHINGTON

d'Arc, dressed as a man. At Valley Forge is the thrilling statue of General Anthony Wayne. In New York, among the celebrated equestrian statues are those of two famous military leaders, General Sherman and General Simon Bolivar, "El Libertador." In Richmond rides General Robert E. Lee.

King George the Third was the first person honored by an equestrian statue erected within the limits of the United States. The statue stood in Bowling Green, New York. It was not made of bronze as one might suppose. The material used was lead, richly gilded.

For six years this statue rode on its stone pedestal. Then, five days after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, July 9, 1776, soldiers and other patriotic citizens pulled down the king and his horse, and broke them into bits.

Most of the "pieces" were sent to a Continental depot at Litchfield, Connecticut, and here patriotic women cast them into 42,088 ball cartridges. The daughters of Governor Wolcott were among those engaged in the work. Their father left a record to the effect that Laura made 8,378 bullets, and Mary Ann 10,790.

At this time General Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Some of his men were concerned in the mutilation of the monument. The day following the attack upon it, this gentle rebuke appeared in General Orders: "Though the General doubts not the persons who pulled down and mutilated in Broadway the statue of King George, last night, acted in the public cause, yet it has so much the appearance of riot and want of order in the army that he disapproves of the man-

ner, and directs that in future these things shall be avoided by the army and left to be executed by the proper authority."

All this occurred nine years after a boy was born in a log hut in South Carolina (or perhaps it was just over the border, in North Carolina)—a boy who later became a famous general and a famous President—Andrew Jackson.

Today his statue stands in the center of Lafayette Park, opposite the White House in Washington. Many people profess to be amused by the horse and rider because they are too small to be impressive, and because the horse rears on its hind feet and flourishes its great bronze tail in a fashion possibly more picturesque than natural. One famous sculptor has called the statue "historically joyous old Jackson"; and, indeed, he does seem to be riding happily to fame. He is represented as responding to the cheers of the people. To return their greetings, he has removed his chapeau.

In Washington there are many equestrian statues, but none in a more conspicuous position than this of Jackson. Frequently, the suggestion is made that the statue should be removed because it is not a worthy piece of art. The suggestion, how-

ever, has, thus far, not been followed.

Possibly this is due to the sentiment which people feel for the memorial. The sentiment is, in turn, due to the fact that the statue of General Jackson is the first equestrian statue designed and executed by an American. This lends to the memorial historic value.

The history of this gentleman rider in bronze is unusually interesting. Clark Mills, the sculptor, had never seen an equestrian statue when he was commissioned to execute it. He was on his way to Europe to study art at the time that he received the commission. Mills built a small studio in Washington; secured a horse for a model and set to work. Soon he found



COUNT PULASKI

that in the United States there was no place where the statue could be cast in bronze. Near his studio he built a foundry. He invented and made all the appliances used in casting the statue, and taught himself how to cast in bronze. Jackson and his horse are fashioned from cannon captured by this military hero.

On the thirty-eighth anniversary of General Jackson's victory at New Orleans, the memorial to him was unveiled in Washington. Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, was the orator of the occasion.

The subject was an inspiring one. Jackson was the seventh President of the United States. His father was an Irish immigrant who died a few days before his son was born. As a lad Jackson had little education. In spite of many difficulties he began at eighteen to study law. Soon he became successful in the profession. Jackson served as a Member of Congress, and was elected United States Senator. He took his seat in 1797. It is said that, so far as it appears, he never made a remark or cast a vote during his term as Senator.

Later, Jackson was a justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He was chief of a firm which raised wheat, cotton, corn, cows, horses and mules. He was involved in the Aaron Burr trial; he was made major general of the United States Army. His military career was filled with thrilling experiences. His most famous exploit was the defense of New Orleans in the War of 1812.

The military campaign in Louisiana made Jackson popular throughout the United States. In 1823 he was elected United States Senator by the Legisla-

ture of Tennessee. This was his last step toward the Presidency.

Jackson's years spent in the White House were filled with grave problems. One was the question of nullification. John Calhoun believed that a State could declare "null and void" any act of the Federal Government which the State considered a violation of the Constitution. He also believed that a State could withdraw from the Union, provided laws which were offensive to the State were passed against its will.

President Jackson, on the contrary, believed in the supremacy of the Constitution. He believed profoundly in the Federal Union.

As one stands before his statue in Washington and reads the words carved on the pedestal it is well to remember what Jackson did for the Union. He preserved it.

The full significance of the words chiseled into the pedestal is appreciated when the following incident from American history is recalled.

On the occasion of the celebration of Jefferson's birthday on April 15, 1830, Jackson was a guest. Twenty-four regular toasts were drunk; after which about eighty-four were offered. Jackson proposed the first voluntary toast. History records that the President proposed, "Our Union: It must be preserved." Some historians say that the word "federal" was added by Hayne.

Calhoun offered the second voluntary toast. His first words were, "The Union: Next to our liberty, most dear." He then added, "May we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States and distributing equally the benefit and the burthen of the Union!"



Thus were two famous Americans making history.

Clark Mills profited by General Jackson's fame. The sculptor began life almost as simply as the man whom he memorialized. As a young man, Mills was employed in New Orleans as a millwright. From this city he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he found work as a plasterer. Meanwhile he was educating himself to be a sculptor. He became so skilful that in 1848 friends in Charleston established a fund with which to defray his expenses while he studied art in Europe. It was a trip to Italy which was interrupted by the commission to execute the memorial to the "Hero of New Orleans."

Mills wrought the horse directly from nature. The sculptor trained his

model to rear and hold the position for a considerable period of time. Mills claimed that the center of gravity had been attained in modeling the horse and rider and that no support or fastening was needed to hold the statue in place. To prove his claim, he used a little model. The balance was maintained with or without the miniature figure of the General being in the saddle.

Almost everyone who examines the memorial asks if it is fastened to the pedestal. It is. Although a perfect balance is here demonstrated, it was thought wise to insure the statue against the effect of high winds. Hence, when it was placed on the pedestal, the hind feet of the horse were fastened to the base.

(To be continued.)



### President General's Itinerary—July-September, 1931

Lv. Cincinnati, Ohio.....	July 29th	Lv. Cody, Wyo.....	Aug. 30th
Ar. Chicago .....	July 29th	Ar. Billings, Mont.....	Aug. 30th
(In Chicago for several hours, making train connections.)		Lv. Billings .....	Aug. 31st
Lv. Chicago .....	July 29th	Ar. Buffalo, Wyo.....	Aug. 31st
Ar. Fargo, N. Dak.....	July 30th	(Wyoming State Conference to be held here August 31st, Sept. 1st and 2d.)	
Lv. Fargo, N. Dak.....	July 31st	Lv. Buffalo .....	Sept. 2nd
Ar. Glacier National Park, Mont.....	Aug. 1st	Ar. Deadwood, S. Dak.....	Sept. 3rd
Lv. Glacier National Park.....	Aug. 4th	Lv. Deadwood—via Rapid City.....	Sept. 4th
Ar. Spokane, Wash.....	Aug. 4th	Ar. Huron, S. Dak.....	Sept. 5th
Lv. Spokane .....	Aug. 5th	(Fall Board Meeting, September 5th.)	
Ar. Seattle, Wash.....	Aug. 6th	Lv. Huron .....	Sept. 6th
(Guest of Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary.)		Ar. Omaha, Nebr.....	Sept. 7th
Lv. Seattle .....	Aug. 10th	(Western Divisional Meeting, 8th and 9th.)	
(On S. S. <i>Alaska</i> for Alaska, touching the ports of Ketchikan, Taku Glacier, Juneau, Skagway, Haines, Sitka, Wrangell.)		Lv. Omaha .....	Sept. 9th
Ar. Seattle .....	Aug. 19th	Ar. St. Paul, Minn.....	Sept. 10th
Lv. Seattle .....	Aug. 19th	(State Conference at Northfield, 10th and 11th.)	
Ar. Portland, Oreg.....	Aug. 20th	Lv. St. Paul.....	Sept. 12th
Lv. Portland .....	Aug. 22nd	Ar. Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 13th
Ar. Butte, Mont.....	Aug. 23rd	(Central Divisional Meeting, 14th and 15th.)	
Lv. Butte .....	Aug. 24th	Lv. Chicago .....	Sept. 16th
Ar. Gardiner .....	Aug. 25th	Ar. Cincinnati .....	Sept. 17th
(4½-day trip through Yellowstone Park.)		Lv. Cincinnati .....	Sept. 21st
		Ar. Detroit .....	Sept. 21st
		Lv. Detroit .....	Sept. 24th
		Ar. Washington .....	Sept. 25th

## STATE CONFERENCES

### SOUTH CAROLINA

On the evening of March 11, with flags flying and to the beat of martial music, the South Carolina Daughters and their guests marched beneath an arch of crossed flags held by pages and took their places on the rostrum of the auditorium of Limestone College, Gaffney, S. C. A program including the "Salute to the Flag," the "American's Creed," introductions, greetings, musical numbers, an address by Dr. D. W. Daniel, Dean of the English Department of Clemson College, was followed by a reception in the college parlors.

At the appointed hour on the morning of the 12th, with a decisive tap of the tiny gavel presented the State Conference by its third State Regent, Mrs. Sarah Aldrich Richardson, November, 1904, the present State Regent declared the 35th Annual State Conference in session.

Reports of State officers and State chairmen featured the morning program, at which time it was voted to dedicate the 1931 yearbook to the memory of Malvina Sarah Waring (Mrs. Clark), second State Regent of the South Carolina, D. A. R., who died recently. Mrs. Wm. B. Burney was made an Honorary State Regent.

A beautiful courtesy to the Conference was the Colonial luncheon tendered by the hostess chapter, the Daniel Morgan Chapter, of which Mrs. Vernon Phillips is Regent. Doll favors, in Colonial costume, graced the tables and matched in colorfulness the several Daughters from Columbia, who by request wore gowns of the period. The toastmistress, Mrs. J. Frost Walker, was introduced by Mrs. Phillips. Dr. R. C. Granberry, President of Limestone College, followed with a toast to "Women," and a toast to "Our Hostess Chapter" was given by Mrs. Coulter. A toast to "Our Flag" by Miss Ryers as "Miss Columbia" was followed by several word pictures of the early days of Tamassee, portrayed by Mrs. R. M. Bratton, who toasted "In the Beginning." The inimitable Mrs. Joe

Bailey, in merry rhyme, gave a toast to "Those Who Make History," and Mrs. Charles Counts, in characteristic style, envisioned "Mere Man."

The afternoon session was featured by an address by Dr. Margaret Tyler, of Limestone, who portrayed the "Historic Sites I Have Seen." A tea in the home of Mrs. R. E. Cline, whose young daughter, Volina Cline, a junior at Converse College, was the State Regent's page, followed the afternoon session.

"Tamassee evening" was held also at Limestone College, the girls from Tamassee presenting on this occasion a Japanese operetta. A fine report of the year's accomplishments at Tamassee presented by the chairman, readings by Tamassee girls, musical numbers by the College Choir and the Glee Club of Tamassee preceded the operetta.

At the closing session of The Conference a memorial hour for the Daughters who died the past year was in charge of the State Chaplain, Mrs. E. C. Doyle, of Seneca. Tributes to Mrs. Waring were presented by Mrs. Bratton and Mrs. John Lillard; and a tribute to Mrs. Wm. J. Bailey, of Clinton, was read by Mrs. R. E. Jones.

Pledges for Tamassee were taken during the morning, speeches being made by President Cain and others. Resolutions were passed pledging the support of the South Carolina D. A. R. toward plans for the George Washington Bicentennial.

A luncheon tendered by several patriotic organizations of Gaffney was presided over by Mrs. H. M. Brown.

A pre-conference event was the Dutch dinner for State officers and chairmen, chapter Regents and delegates, held at Conference headquarters, Hotel Carroll, Mrs. J. Logan Marshall acting as toastmistress. Toasts were given by Miss Lola Wilson who toasted the State Regent; Mrs. Joe Bailey, "Our Distinguished Guests"; Mrs. Bedford Moore, "Our Hostess Chapter"; Miss Zena Payne, "Chapter Regents," and

Mrs. T. J. Mauldin, "Tamassee." The president of the Tamassee student body, Floride Greene, was present and related "What Tamassee Has Meant to Me."

Long will the memory of the 35th Conference linger in the thought of those who attended it.

DELLA RICHARDS COULTER,  
*State Regent.*

### IOWA

The 32d annual conference of the Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in the ballroom of the Fort Des Moines Hotel at Des Moines, March 2d, 3d and 4th, 1931, Mrs. James E. Fitzgerald, State Regent, presiding. Ten State Officers, five Past State Regents, four Past National Officers, and a large number of State Chairmen, Chapter Regents and Delegates were in attendance.

Monday morning the Executive Board meeting was held. In the afternoon the Board of Management convened for a short session. At the open meeting of the Conference which was held on Monday night, the a'Capella Chorus of the North High School, Des Moines, sang three numbers followed by a patriotic address, "Preservers of Peace", by Captain C. B. Hopkins of Chicago.

Tuesday morning, the Conference formally opened. Past and present National and State Officers were escorted to the platform by the pages. The State Chaplain, Mrs. John S. Crooks, conducted the devotional exercises. Mrs. E. C. Correy led the audience in the singing of America and the American's Creed was recited. Reports of State Officers and Chapter Regents filled the morning session. The State Regent's

report showed a year of splendid service. The enthusiasm with which all the reports were received, gave evidence that every phase of D. A. R. work in Iowa was progressing. Tuesday noon, the Past Officers club met for luncheon. Tuesday afternoon, the outstanding work for the coming year "Forestry Possibilities in Iowa" was outlined by Prof. C. B. MacDonald of the Forestry Department of Iowa State College. The Iowa Society D. A. R. have undertaken the project of reforestation and will finance the planting of a D. A. R. Forest near Wall Lake, Iowa. Tuesday evening a banquet was held, during which the Fine Arts Trio—Frances Huff, violin; Maxine Boegel, cello; Juliette Redfern, piano—furnished appropriate music. The evening's entertainment was a review of "Green Pastures" by Mrs. Strauss of Des Moines.

On Wednesday morning reports were given by State Chairman, district leaders, and Chapter Regents. The selection of officers resulted as follows: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Clyde Brenton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Schipfer; Registrar, Mrs. Seth Thomas; Treasurer, Mrs. MacChesney; Historian, Mrs. H. E. Narey. The afternoon session was presided over by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Chilgren. The beautiful memorial service was impressively given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. John S. Crooks. The report of the Resolutions Committee, presented by the Chairman, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, was adopted. The Salute to the Flag brought to a close one of the most successful conferences in the history of Iowa D. A. R.

LUCY TUCKER REMLEY,  
*State Historian.*



## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, *Chairman*

### Excerpts from Annual Report of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety of the S. A. R.

ONE year ago I came before your Congress imbued with a great amount of enthusiasm and some hope.

The response of the members present, with pledges in excess of \$3,000, was most gratifying but there still remained doubt as to how much interest might be aroused in the State societies and among the individual members.

The results have been far in excess of our anticipation and, before giving the details of our activities, I wish to say, parenthetically, that the presentation of the opportunity for definite work to our members has resulted in an aroused interest in our Society and, in not a few cases, has been the reason for new members joining.

Mention must be made of the work of several of the State directors to call attention to the varieties of activities covered.

New York Director Goodwin, in setting up his speakers bureau, divided it into two groups: "the first consisting of speakers willing to fill engagements made by the director for complete addresses on subversive subjects, and the second, and much larger group, being composed of men whose ability and position keep them more or less constantly before the public and who are frequently addressing large gatherings on other subjects." These men help by incorporating in their remarks reference to radical activities, preparedness and allied subjects.

Director Hartzell of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Chapter has a speakers bureau of two hundred and arranged addresses in schools in three counties on the general topic, "Patriotism."

Director Trawick of Missouri established a speakers bureau, one member alone of which delivered fifty addresses.

Director Blackstone of Pennsylvania, in addition to arranging for two mass meetings, one addressed by Mr. Hewitt of the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, and the other by Congressman Bachmann of the Committee to Investigate Communist Activities, has been actively working to block the attempt of the American Civil Liberties Union to secure the repeal of the sedition laws.

Director Chapin of New Jersey, besides doing excellent work within his own State, has continued to publish in his magazine, *Railroad Employee*, valuable editorials on the menace of communism. A collection of these was reprinted in pamphlet form under the title, "The Creed of the Godless," 7,500 of which were purchased at cost by our committee and distributed through the societies and chapters.

The words of commendation published in the various State bulletins have been very gratifying to your committee and the resolutions of endorsement passed by some of our State societies indicate that there is a desire that our work be continued.

Your chairman is under deep obligation to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, head of the National Defense Committee of our sister organization, the D. A. R. She has ever been ready to place at our disposal her unparalleled fund of information and to give freely of her advice and counsel.

To each and every member of our Committee of Correspondence and Safety your chairman extends his thanks for hearty co-operation and assistance. To each of our

State and chapter directors and the many members who have taken an active interest in our work, your committee expresses its appreciation. And to you, Mr. President General, your chairman especially desires to extend thanks for the confidence which you have shown him, the support which you have rendered and the kindly advice which you have given.

We now beg permission to change from a report to a statement of the need for the continuance of the work of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety and for adequate funds to cover necessary expenses.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., said in an address on May 4: "Communism is today the most important, serious and far-reaching issue affecting the civilization of the world and the happiness and safety of our people. The much discussed question of prohibition sinks into insignificance when compared to communism, which enters into practically every human activity and threatens our standards of living, civil rights, and all the ideals, traditions and even our form of government, which we cherish and are a part of."

There is much misunderstanding as to the kind of communism emanating from Soviet Russia. Many well-intentioned idealists are misled by the belief that it is that of the early Christian Church. Such is far from the fact. Mr. Fish says, "The communism of the early church was a communism of love based on the Kingdom of God, whereas the communism of today is a communism of hate based on the destruction of all religion and the family."

Of all the many definitions of communism, I like best, as applicable to the present situation, the following, "Communism is an organized effort to overthrow organized governments which operate contrary to the communist plan now in effect in Russia."

Few people realize that the main reason for the appointment by the House of Representatives of the Committee to Investigate Communist Activities in the United States "was because it was made clear that the Department of Justice had no power, authority or funds from Congress to investigate communist propaganda or activities."

This committee of the House of Representatives, commonly called the Fish Com-

mittee, spent approximately six months in investigation. "Hearings were held in practically every section of the United States where communist activities were reported. Approximately 275 witnesses were heard by the committee and a vast quantity of documents and written and printed evidence was submitted. The printed testimony fills about twenty volumes. The witnesses represented all walks of life, including those opposed to communist activities and also representatives of various subversive organizations, including the Communist Party, Amtorg and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The report of this committee submitted last January is complete and authoritative. The recommendations, fourteen in number, are conservative and constructive. All should be carried out by the adoption of the necessary laws.

Unfortunately, there is every indication that there will be a bitter fight to prevent the putting into effect of any of these recommendations. Opposition is active. The American Civil Liberties Union has not only sent a letter to every member of Congress, signed by over one hundred individuals, but has also given wide circulation to a pamphlet entitled, "Call to Action—Help Beat the Fish Committee's Program." Ridicule is being heaped upon Hamilton Fish, Jr., and the report of his committee. We should always bear in mind that ridicule is the favorite weapon of those who have no real basis for their position.

Recently a Washington correspondent, with years of experience in the study of events at our Capitol, told me that not a single one of the Fish Committee recommendations would be adopted unless the citizens of our country presented an insistent demand to their Senators and Congressmen.

In a recent conference with Hamilton Fish, Jr., he authorized me to say to this S. A. R. Congress that the support of every member of the S. A. R., as well as other patriotic organizations, would be needed to secure passage of the bills which he and his associates on the committee will present at the next session of the national Congress. He further stated that it would be most helpful if, after these bills are presented,



organizations and individuals would write and telegraph their respective Senators and members of Congress, urging their support.

Two of the recommendations are of especial importance; first, that providing that the Federal Government, through the Department of Justice, be given power to investigate and keep in contact with the revolutionary activities of the communists; and, second, that recommendation dealing with the immigration and deportation laws.

During the past year there have been great strides in arousing the interest of the public in communist activities. Your Committee of Correspondence and Safety cannot claim credit for this but it is proud of the fact that it has played its small part. Today practically every issue of the press and magazines contains references to the situation in Soviet Russia or to communist and radical activities in this country. While many of the articles have expressed a more or less veiled sympathy for the communist movement, they have, at least, set our people thinking upon the question, and we have the faith to believe that when the American public really thinks, it thinks straight.

We do not mean to imply that the bulk of the articles are pro-Soviet. Many, in fact, increasing numbers of our newspapers and magazines are setting forth the dangers. The *Saturday Evening Post*, in particular, has published a number of articles and editorials along this line.

In spite of this increase in interest, this is no time to stop our endeavors to arouse our people to a realization of the menace. These are still many who consider the danger slight. In fact, among the reports of our Directors will be found statements to the effect that there is nothing in their State, although there may be something going on elsewhere.

Your committee makes the unqualified assertion that the communist movement is affecting every home in this country. If in no other way, it is affecting it on the economic side.

Hamilton Fish says, "The United States will lose a billion dollars' worth of export business in four commodities—oil, lumber, wheat and cotton"; that "the economic menace of the Soviet is that free American labor cannot compete with the products of

Soviet labor harnessed and shackled to their jobs and paid twenty cents gold a day."

Newton H. Fairbanks says in his annual report as Director of Correspondence and Safety for Ohio: "If the loyal citizens could read carefully the Fish report and learn the extent of the communistic propaganda seeking to effect the overthrow of our government and its institutions and to destroy everything Americans cherish and hold dear, there surely would be a reawakening of the loyal spirit that would wipe out the whole communistic element as a dangerous plague. If they could be brought to realize that the Soviet slave owners are waging an economic war for the purpose of crippling the whole American business structure by a system of dumping the products of slave labor upon our markets in successful competition with our farm and factory commodities produced by free labor at fair wages, there would be a public demand that would not go unheeded to close all American ports to all competitive importations by the Soviet Russian slave owners. These importations are prolonging and intensifying the business depression in the United States. If people could be brought to realize too the fact that American capital, furnished by international bankers and so-called American big business men, who hold greed of profit above loyalty to their country, are in partnership with these Russian brigands and lending 'aid and comfort' to the country's enemy, there would be an uprising here, the result of which it is fearful to contemplate."

The Soviet Union, through Amtorg and its subsidiaries, is spending vast sums for propaganda. Its highly paid agents are in every large center. Aiding and abetting the communists are numerous organizations of American citizens of radical tendencies. These groups which favor communism, socialism and pacifism, and teach discontent with or disrespect for our country, are spending millions of dollars annually. It is known that one group admits an annual budget of \$200,000.

The amount available for patriotic organizations to offset the flood of subversive literature put out by these groups is pitifully small. The D. A. R. is leading in the work and performs a wonderful service but the amount it expends is almost negligible and



its accomplishments would be small were it not for the self-sacrifice of the unpaid women, from Mrs. Walker down through the National, State and chapter officers and the members who give so generously of their services.

Our experience during the past year has convinced us that speakers bureaus are a prime requisite and we recommend that next year's committee concentrate its efforts on the building up in the various societies and chapters of speakers bureaus to arrange for meetings and provide speakers not only for S. A. R. meetings but for various other groups.

As an illustration of the need for this, we cite a recent experience in Arkansas where State Director Fleming J. O'Connor states that the National Council for the Prevention of War sent one of its secretaries to deliver ten addresses before meetings of the Parent-Teacher Association. We cannot overemphasize the desirability of our presenting our message to Parent-Teacher Association groups for, through them, we reach the parents of the children and it is with the children that the radicals are doing their greatest work.

Also, we recommend a law in every State compelling teachers to take the oath of allegiance. In those States which do not have such a law, our membership should sponsor or support attempts to secure the same.

At the present time there is a move, apparently fostered by the American Civil Liberties Union, to secure the repeal of all criminal syndicalism laws. We recommend that our membership use every reasonable endeavor to prevent such repeal and also we recommend that in those States which have no criminal syndicalism laws endeavors be made to place such laws upon the statute books.

Above all, we recommend that your committee for the coming year arrange for nation-wide support from our membership of the bills to be presented to Congress to put into effect the Fish Committee recommendations. Ways and means of accomplishing this should be determined upon prior to the next session of the United States Congress and whatever sum may be neces-

sary for telegrams or mail expenses should be used.

Your committee is not pessimistic. We do not believe that our people will ever adopt the communist principles now in effect in Soviet Russia, but we do believe that we are faced with serious danger. The present rulers of Soviet Russia are now concentrating upon the Oriental races. It is far from improbable that the time may come, within a few years, when China, India, the Mohammedan world and Russia will be united under the cause of communism to fight the Occidental nations.

In fact, an engineer of the Allis-Chalmers Company, just returned from the Soviet Union, stated in an interview with the Associated Press that "Russia was training the women to do all the work possible so the men would be ready for war" and "the Russians expect the communist system to be adopted in China and India within three years, in England and the European continent in fourteen years and in the United States in twenty years."

It is time that we all stopped "selling short" the United States Government and, especially, it is time that our "parlor pinks" and "sofa Soviets" stopped trying to get us to discard the principles of our glorious Constitution for which our ancestors fought. It is true that our economic structure is ill, but let us not advocate destroying the system and substituting communism. But, rather, let us continue to believe that which we know to be a fact—that under our Constitution we have developed the highest state of well-being ever known to the world, that our people, in every station of life, have better food, better clothing and better shelter than those in any other nation in the world.

Let us be true to our Revolutionary ancestors by preserving the institutions and fundamental ideals of the United States. Those institutions and ideals today are threatened by an enemy more powerful than the one our forebears fought. If we arouse our people to the dangers, the fight will be won without bloodshed. If we do not, I dare not predict that outcome.

ARTHUR M. MCCRILLIS,

*Chairman.*



*TABLET UNVEILED BY BOUDINOT CHAPTER, ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY*



*GENERAL MERCER CHAPTER ERECTS TABLET TO DANIEL BRAY*

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

*To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.*

**General Mercer Chapter** (Trenton, N. J.), May 2, 1931, dedicated a monument with bronze tablet to Capt. Daniel Bray, who "brought the boats to Washington."

The remains of Daniel Bray, an obscure figure of the American Revolution but one who contributed a valiant service toward the winning of the Battle of Trenton, rests in the old burying ground at Rosemont, N. J., near Trenton.

The following inscription on the tablet tells the story: "To commemorate the valor of Captain Bray, who with a few patriotic citizens braved the enemy and collected enough boats along the river to make possible the memorable crossing of the ice-laden Delaware by General Washington and his troops on the night of December 25, 1776. Erected by General Mercer Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

When the plans were made for the attack upon Trenton, General Washington ordered all craft from Easton to Trenton, especially the Durham boats for the transportation of horses and cannon, to be collected. This duty was assigned to Daniel Bray, by General Nathaniel Greene. Daniel at this time, 25 years of age, was a captain in the 2d Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia. He immediately called into conference his fellow officers, and the daring mission was planned at a secret meeting.

For ten days in December, 1776, they labored at the hazardous work. They collected and piloted every available craft, including 25 Durham boats, to McKonkey's Ferry. These were safely hidden behind the woods at the north of Knowles' Creek, and placed under guard in readiness for the crossing.

Captain Bray was born October 12, 1751, died at his Kingwood home and was buried at Rosemont, N. J., December 5, 1819.

The interesting exercises, planned by Mrs. John R. Summerfeldt, chapter chairman of historic spots, proceeded according to the following program. The honored guests, on the occasion were: Mrs. C. Edward Murray, New Jersey State Regent, and Mrs. Wentworth Harrington, New Jersey State Chairman of Historic Spots.

### PROGRAM

Bugle call—Benjamin E. Smith and Raymond Critchlow, Boy Scouts.  
Prayer—Mrs. Edward W. Dunham, chapter chaplain.  
Singing—"The Star-Spangled Banner."  
"Salute to the Flag"—led by Mrs. Harry A. Allen, chapter chairman, Correct Use of Flag.  
Reading of poem—"Ballad of Captain Bray," from "Spirit of 1776," by Joseph Folsom—Mrs. James C. Wright.  
Unveiling of tablet—Miss Bertha M. Barwis, chapter Regent.  
Acceptance of memorial tablet—Mr. Howard Johnson, President, Rosemont Association.  
Singing—"America."  
Sounding of "Taps."

BERTHA M. BARWIS,  
*Regent.*

**Thankful Hubbard Chapter** (Austin, Tex.). A State that was for ten years a nation is not necessarily superior to one that has always been merely a province, but this fact probably explains the noticeable pride the women of Austin feel in the historical buildings which house the relics of Texas' unique history. For the first time since Texas became a State the governor's wife is a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. Hence it was that May 5, 1931, saw Thankful Hubbard Chapter meeting in regular session in the Executive Mansion, by invitation of Mrs. Ross Sterling, the wife of the Governor of Texas.

The mansion, shaded by ancient elms, occupies a block of ground in the heart of the city. Built in 1852, it is of Colonial design. The broad, front gallery is orna-



GENERAL SAM HOUSTON'S BED IN THE  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, AUSTIN, TEXAS

mented with Ionic columns. The proportions of the building are classical, stately, correct. One enters a broad hall, running the depth of the house, with a superb, circular staircase leading to the upper floor and to the room that is the mecca of all tourists—the Sam Houston bedroom. Here is the mahogany four-poster bed of proper dimensions to give comfort to the giant body of Texas, beloved hero. Other relics, loaned by patriotic citizens, make this room a museum.

At this meeting the chapter installed the new officers for the coming year. The installation ritual was very impressive. The officers elected are:

Regent, Mrs. Earle B. Mayfield; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. S. Moss; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Paul Goldmann; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Roy West; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Joe Rowe; Treasurer, Mrs. T. A. Brown; Chaplain, Mrs. F. S. Bowman; Curator, Mrs. Sidon Harris; Registrar, Mrs. Annie Hill Snyder.

FANNY FRAZIER MOSS,

*First Vice-Regent.*

**Benepeag Chapter** (Sanford and Springvale, Maine) has been busy during

the past year. Flag Day was observed by a pilgrimage to historic spots and a visit to the Navy Yard at Kittery, where we saw the submarine S-4 undergoing repairs.

On June 17 we placed a marker on the grave of Ralph Farnham, who was the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill. On November 10 the members attended church in a body, hearing a patriotic sermon by Rev. C. C. Koch, of Springvale.

A large donation of new and second-hand clothing was given as a Thanksgiving offering. This included suits, coats, dresses, sweaters, underwear, hats, caps, gloves, 54 pairs of stockings, 29 pairs of shoes (mainly new ones), also overshoes and rubbers—all placed in the hands of the public health nurse for distribution in needy families.

Cash donations were made to the town milk fund for undernourished children, the York International Institute, Boy Scouts, Opportunity Farm, Ellis Island and toward purchasing an ex-officer's chair at Constitution Hall. A Christmas box was sent to Ellis Island, Flag Codes given to schools and Service clubs, flag trailer placed in theater here and "better films" are being shown, our Regent presenting the approved list from the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, and the manager cooperating. Several copies of the "Maine State History" have been ordered and of the new D. A. R. Calendar for 1931. In addition to the regular MAGAZINE subscribers, we signed for a copy for the high school library.

Our various committees have done fine work for the past year. Records have been copied from 1749 to 1806. Eight more Revolutionary soldiers' graves were located and preliminary steps taken to procure markers. Trees were planted on school grounds, public playgrounds and at homes of members. Budget plan was adopted. Have advertised for copies of early histories desired by the librarian in Washington. Christmas cards, kitchen-goods sales, clothing and food sales have helped out on finances. We are planning a sale of handwork in the near future, to include bedspreads, towels, et cetera, from the Crossnore School in North Carolina.

Eight regular meetings were held, attended by about 30 members and official programs were given. On February 22 a

Colonial exhibit and tea was held at the home of our Regent, Mrs. Samuel Jagger, and many interesting Revolutionary relics were shown, the costumes being both beautiful and authentic.

HELEN A. PRINCE,  
*Historian.*

**Boudinot Chapter** (Elizabeth, N. J.) on May 26, 1930, held dedicatory and unveiling exercises in connection with the erection of a bronze tablet on the Elizabeth Carteret Hotel, marking the site of the home of Isaac and Hannah Arnett, in which was held a meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth Town to consider the proclamation of the British General, Sir William Howe, offering pardon to all who would lay down their arms and become peaceable subjects of the king.

The exercises were held in the ballroom of the hotel, with the Regent presiding. The State Regent, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, and all the State officers of New Jersey were present, as well as the State chairmen and many Regents of chapters. The State officers were entertained at luncheon preceding the meeting by the Regent and Mrs. Horace K. Corbin, First Vice-Regent. Greetings were brought by the State Regent and others, including representatives of patriotic and historical societies.

The outstanding feature of the afternoon was an impersonation, in costume, of Hannah Arnett, by Mrs. Ernest L. Ewertsen, a junior member of Nova Caesarea Chapter, who, in a most interesting monologue, told her audience of the part she played in keeping these discouraged men loyal to the American cause. Mrs. Edward M. Field, the Regent, gave a short talk on "Faith, Loyalty and Courage," referred to the reasons for the placing of the tablet and presented proofs of the statement that "in 1890, the story of her faith and loyalty played an important part in the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Two little girls, Susan and Jane Graham Ridley, of Maplewood, direct descendants of Isaac and Hannah Arnett, both dressed in Colonial costume, drew the curtains of blue and white, unveiling the tablet. The

mayor of the city was present and complimented the chapter on its civic enterprise and historical work.

On June 11 our chapter also placed a bronze marker on the grave of Mrs. Betsy Ann St. John Davenport in Evergreen Cemetery, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Simple but interesting exercises were held, at which Mrs. Irving St. John, daughter of Mrs. Davenport, read a tribute to her mother. Many relatives were present and the party was later invited to the home of Mrs. Field.

Boudinot Chapter feels that it has had a very interesting year, especially in view of the fact that in November it had the unusual privilege of entertaining Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, our President General, as guest of honor at a large reception.

LOUISE RICHARDS FIELD,  
*Regent.*



MRS. PAUL CLERKE, OF HILLSDALE, REGENT OF PASKACK CHAPTER, WITH THE SILVER LOVING CUP WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO THE CHAPTER AS FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST PATRIOTIC FLOAT IN THE PASKACK VALLEY PARADE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY



COL. AARON OGDEN CHAPTER DEDICATES TWO FLAGS



DESCENDANTS OF MRS. ALICE GOODE WATKINS VAUGHN WHO WITNESSED THE UNVEILING OF A TABLET IN HER MEMORY BY DEMOPOLIS CHAPTER



**Paskack Chapter** (Hillsdale, N. J.) was organized with twelve members on February 16, 1929, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Paul Clerke. The chapter now numbers twenty members, with one paper pending and twelve prospective members applying for membership.

Mrs. William A. Becker, Organizing Secretary General, who was then State Regent of New Jersey, was present and helped with the organization of the chapter, administering to the new officers the oath of allegiance to the United States of America and giving a stirring address on the work of the Daughters."

The chapter has achieved remarkable progress in a short time. It has been mentioned repeatedly in both the New Jersey State Conference yearly report and in the yearly Continental Congress report.

The outstanding work of the chapter has been Patriotic Education and National Defense. The former work was stressed by the presentation of a D. A. R. gold medal to a pupil in school who had written the best essay on American history during the Revolutionary period. Also by participation with a patriotic float on Independence Day in the Paskack Valley parade in which parade were included floats from six different towns.

National Defense was well taken care of, as the chapter Regent, Mrs. Paul Clerke, allowed no flags on the D. A. R. float except the Flag of the United States of America and the D. A. R. chapter flag, thus emphasizing the importance of the respect due our own beloved Star-Spangled Banner. This was achieved regardless of the fact that some people with communistic ideas wished to have the flags of other countries displayed on our float more conspicuously than the United States Flag.

ANNA L. JOHNSON CLERKE,

*Regent.*

**Abigail Phillips Chapter** (Wollaston, Mass.). Mrs. Carl F. Bachelder became the tenth Regent of our chapter, holding office during 1928 to 1930.

During these years the chapter was active, raising money for its different activities and apportionments for State and na-

tional quotas, all of which have been paid. The chapter voted in 1929 to double its donation to the Southern schools. Our chapter was the first in the State to send in its quota to the Student Loan Fund.

In 1929 Mrs. Allen Blake read a paper on "Our Insignia Flag." This flag was presented to the chapter by one of our past Regents, Mrs. James L. Kerr.

The chapter stimulated interest in the writing of an article, "Making of the Constitution," by offering a prize to the pupil presenting the best essay. At the meeting at which it was read, our supervisor of Americanization, Miss Nellie A. Perry, was present and spoke to us of her work.

At our guest days it has been our privilege to have several of our State officers present; our present State Regent, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, who is an honorary member of our chapter, was with us. Members of our chapter have served as State officers and chairmen of committees.

Members of the Americanization Classes of Quincy were guests of the chapter on November 5, 1929. We also had as special guests Mayor Thomas J. McGrath and Miss Nellie A. Perry. A three-reel picture, "The Pilgrims," was shown and much enjoyed.

At the December meetings the members have brought gifts for the Christmas tree, these being taken to the disabled veterans by members of the War Service Committee.

It was voted at the business meeting on November 5, 1929, to erect a tablet in the first church of Quincy in honor of Mrs. John Quincy Adams, this tablet to be exactly like the one dedicated two years ago to John Quincy Adams.

This tablet was dedicated on March 4, 1930, chapter members, guests, members of the Adams family and State officers being present. Mr. Henry Adams, who was the speaker, told most interestingly of the life of Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Thomas Nelson Perkins, a direct descendant. Mr. George Pfaffman accepted the tablet for the church.

A Continental tea was held at the home of Mrs. James Slade on April 29, 1930. Mrs. Bachelder, our Regent, gave a report of the sessions of Continental Congress and

Mrs. Slade read the President General's address.

On May 1, 1930, the Regent entertained the executive board at luncheon, Miss Nancy Harris being the guest of honor. Toasts were given by the members of the board and Miss Harris spoke briefly. A short business meeting followed.

JOSEPHINE E. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Historian.*

**Demopolis Chapter** (Demopolis Ala.). A bronze tablet to the memory of Mrs. Alice Goode Watkins Vaughan, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Lieut. Samuel Watkins, of Virginia, and the great-grandmother of two chapter members, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Meriweather, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies before an assemblage of distinguished guests at old St. Andrew's Church, Prairieville, April 5, 1931.

Great community interest was shown in the unveiling of this beautiful bronze tablet, as was attested by the large gathering which included many notable people. Seven descendants, representing two generations, were present. Judge and Mrs. Watkins Vaughan, of Selma, the former a great-grandson, delivered the principal address. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan and Miss Vaughan, great-great-grandson and daughter, respectively, also of Selma; Mrs. L. L. Duggar and two little daughters, Helen Morris Duggar and Mary Duggar, of Mobile, the two latter, great-great-granddaughters who unveiled the marker; Mrs. John B. Meriwether, of Forkland, and Mrs. A. C. Thomas, of Linden, great-grand-daughters. Members of all patriotic societies were present.

Mrs. Joseph R. Walker presided and introduced the speakers. The program as presented was as follows: "America," the congregation; invocation, Rev. J. D. McPhail; "Salute to the Flag"; address of welcome, Miss Sue Steele Spencer, Treasurer; reading 90th Psalm, Rev. J. D. McPhail; solo, Mrs. N. C. Floyd; address, Judge Watkins M. Vaughan; singing, the congregation; "Anecdotes and Intimate Glimpses," Mrs. Minnie McCartney Pearson, ex-State Vice-Regent; "History and

Services of Lieut. Samuel Watkins," Mrs. A. C. Thomas; "Achievements of the Demopolis Chapter," Miss Elizabeth Elmore; "Daughters of Sons of Revolutionary Soldiers," Mrs. Joseph R. Walker, Regent; unveiling of marker, Mary Morgan Duggar and Helen Duggar; placing wreath from the descendants, Mrs. J. B. Meriwether; presentation of memorial, Mrs. Joseph R. Walker; acceptance for community, Hon. N. C. Floyd, Mayor of Demopolis; placing United States Flag, Mrs. A. R. Smith, Vice-Regent; presenting Flag to descendants, Mrs. Joseph R. Walker; presentation of ex-chapter Regent's pin to Mrs. Joseph R. Walker, retiring Regent, Mrs. A. R. Smith, Vice-Regent; benediction, Rev. John D. McCready.

MRS. A. R. SMITH,  
*Regent.*

**Boonesborough Chapter** (Richmond, Ky.) was organized in 1896 and has grown and prospered until the membership of 15 has increased to 100. Our programs have been both attractive and interesting, and largely devoted to study of Colonial, historical and educational subjects, interspersed with appropriate music. We are beginning another year under the guidance of our most efficient Regent, Miss Jennie W. Parkes, whose policy is to carry out, so far as possible, the program of the administration. In accordance with the wish of our President General, the October program was one on women who aided in the Revolution.

This program was arranged by Mrs. Charles A. Keith, past State Historian and member of our chapter. It proved to be such a delightful affair that it was repeated for the students of Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College.

Mrs. Keith began the program with a brief talk on some of the unusual accomplishments of the women in the Revolution, after which she introduced the following members in costume, who told in a most charming manner of the characters they represented: Hannah Arnett was portrayed by Miss Mattie Tribble; Emily Geigher, by Miss Sarah Arbuckle; Nancy Hart, by Miss Mary Q. Covington; Lydia Darrah, by Miss



DUNCAN CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



FLOAT ENTERED BY LEWIS CASS CHAPTER, ESCANABA, MICHIGAN, IN FOURTH OF JULY PARADE

*The furniture and costumes used were very old. The Flag in the foreground was with McMillan at the North Pole and is owned by a Chapter Member*



MEMBERS OF BOONESBOROUGH CHAPTER WHO PORTRAYED REVOLUTIONARY HEROINES AT A CHAPTER MEETING

Maude Gibson; Prudence Cummings Wright, by Miss Eva Dean Squites; Elizabeth Maxwell Steele by her own great-granddaughter, Mrs. Grant E. Lilly, who is Honorary State Regent of Kentucky; and Deborah Sampson Gannett, the only woman to serve as a Revolutionary soldier, was represented by Miss Mary Katharine Burns, who wore a real Revolutionary soldier's uniform owned by one of the members of this chapter.

ADDYE STEELE ZARING,  
*Historian.*

**William Byrd Chapter** (Richmond, Va.). In a quaint old burying ground on the estate of "Montpelier" in Orange County, Virginia, sleep James Madison and his wife "Dolley," to quote the spelling on her tombstone. This little brick-walled cemetery, having on its ancient iron gate the words "Madison, 1720," was inaccessible to the public for many years, but through the efforts of our chapter it has been added to the number of historic shrines now open to visitors in this State.

On April 9, 1930, this chapter unveiled, at the intersection of the highway and the road leading to the cemetery, a granite marker bearing a bronze tablet with the inscription: "near this spot are buried James Madison, 'Father of the Constitution,' fourth President of the United States, 1809-1817, and 'Dolley' Madison, his wife." Many members of the Madison family were in attendance as well as State and National D. A. R. officers.

The monument was unveiled by Master James Madison Macon, III, and Miss Harriet Scott, Madison descendants, dressed in costumes of the period. The Rev. Douglas Neff, Rector St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Orange, Virginia, offered the invocation; Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman, Virginia State Regent, made the address of welcome; Judge George L. Browning presented the speaker, Col. John R. Saunders, Attorney General of the State of Virginia. The program concluded with the singing of "America," led by the church choir of Orange; and benediction by Rev. Douglas Neff.

The bright uniforms of the Orange band lent a touch of color to the scene.

The placing of the marker and the opening of the cemetery to the public were made possible through the coöperation of Mrs. Marion du Pont Somerville, present owner of "Montpelier," who also built a roadway encircling the cemetery and a lodge for the caretaker. The William Byrd Chapter has pledged itself to look after the cemetery and maintain a caretaker. Old "William," a former slave of the Madison family, now meets all visitors and keeps an ever-watchful eye on the graves of "Marse James" and "Miss Dolley."

Much credit for the successful completion of this historic work is due to Mrs. William Wirt Henry, Regent of the William Byrd Chapter, who conceived and safely engineered the project, and to Mrs. R. H. Williams, chairman of Historic Spots, her able assistant.

CAROLINE PAGE SHEA,  
*Historian.*

**Attleboro Chapter** (Attleboro, Mass.). This tablet (27 by 22 inches) is the design of Edmund Albert Davis, of Attleboro, Mass., and was cast by the Gorham Company of Providence, R. I. It is bronze and is attached to a six-ton boulder. It has been erected to perpetuate the memory of 60 Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in old Kirkyard Cemetery and was dedicated with appropriate exercises by Attleboro Chapter, May 18, 1931.

Special guests of honor were Mrs. Stephens Perkins Hurd, State Regent of Massachusetts (who was the speaker); Mrs. Clyde L. Harlow, State Chaplain; Mrs. Arthur Barter, State Curator, and Mrs. James Charles Peabody, Vice-President General from Massachusetts. Many other prominent D. A. R. members from nearby cities and Rhode Island were present, also representatives of Boy and Girl Scouts and patriotic organizations.

Immediately following the exercises a tea was held in the Congregational Church. Several hundred people attended the exercises and tea.

Mrs. Harold Dean Baker, ex-State Treasurer, Massachusetts Society, D. A. R., and

chapter chairman of Historic Spots, was general chairman, assisted by Mrs. Elwin A. Potter, Regent, and Mrs. George Manchester, ex-Regent.

The memorial was unveiled by members of Angle Tree Society, C. A. R., Misses Penelope Dean Baker, Patience Baker, Annette Briggs and Janet E. White.

LILLA T. CONANT,  
*Regent.*

**Old Concord Chapter** (Concord, Mass.). One of the most interesting events in the annals of the Old Concord Chapter occurred at the meeting on Saturday, November 9, 1929, when this organization—chartered in 1894—dedicated its new headquarters in Monument Square, located on pre-Revolutionary historic ground, a portion of which was land granted in 1635 to the Rev. Peter Bulkley, Concord's first pastor.

The chapter desiring a permanent place of meeting, having outgrown the rooms in its Colonial Chapter House, built in 1708 by Josiah Blood, instructed its house committee to erect a building where the shed formerly stood and connecting with the house. This committee—consisting of the Regent, Mrs. Horton Edmonds, Concord; Mrs. George Blinn, Bedford; Mrs. Augustus Morse, Maynard; Mrs. Arthur Blanchard, West Acton, and Mrs. Herbert Smith, Concord—has been unsparing in time and effort in constructing the new building—a Colonial reproduction conforming with the Chapter House in design. On the paneled walls are many beautiful mirrors, rare and valuable bequests of the late former local and State Regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker.

The members and guests numbering about 140 were received by Mrs. Howard B. Daniels, the official page, and four ex-Regents, all in Colonial gowns.

The dedicatory exercises opened in usual chapter form, with invocation by the Rev. George Thurlow; the singing of "America," greeting to members and guests together with a short historical sketch by the Regent, Mrs. Edmonds; dedicatory address by the State Regent, Mrs. Stephen Hurd; followed by brief remarks by Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, Vice-President General, and sev-



eral associate State officers—Miss Nancy Harris, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. S. E. Griffin, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank Warren, State Historian, and Mrs. Nellice Rice Fiske, Regent of Wayside Inn Chapter, Sudbury.

The gavel used by the chapter is made from the timbers of the old North Bridge, where was fired "the shot heard 'round the world."

A ladies' stringed quartette furnished music for the occasion.

A social hour followed, when refreshments were served and members and guests availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the premises.

The day was in charge of the executive board and the house committee.

IDA A. HARRIS,  
*Historian.*

Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter (Garden City, N. Y.) is approaching its first birthday. There were 13 members who signed the organization papers at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Jesse Edwards, on December 30, 1929. Mrs. Henry D. Bixby, State Corresponding Secretary, conducted the ceremonies in the absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells.

Although one of the youngest of the D. A. R. Chapters, we have had an active year. Our outstanding achievement was the gift of a \$100 scholarship to Tamassee. To raise the necessary funds for this, the chapter gave a bridge party at the home of Mrs. Edwards on June 10, 1930. The recipient of this scholarship, Julia MacTeague, acknowledged our gift with a gracious note of thanks.

On Memorial Day the chapter joined with the American Legion and attended services at the Garden City Cathedral and later participated in the exercises at the monument for the soldiers who lost their lives in the World War.

September 16 was indeed a banner day in the history of the chapter. At the meeting at the home of Mrs. Harold G. Dow, two flags were dedicated, an American Flag, the gift of Mrs. Henry S. Schley, our Vice-Regent, and the D. A. R. flag given by our

Registrar, Mrs. Howard S. Brower, in memory of her mother.

At the New York State Convention in October, held at the Lido Club, Long Beach, Long Island, as one of the hostess chapters, we had charge of the floral decorations, also the bouquets for guests of honor.

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Edwards we are steadily growing and our membership promises to be 20 before the end of 1930.

Our future program includes among other activities, the quest in the old burying ground at Hewletts, Long Island, for the grave of a Revolutionary soldier, one John Hewlett, and the placing of a marker thereon.

GRACE HOOTON CASEY,  
*Historian.*

**Laurens and Musgrove Mills Chapters** (South Carolina). In honor of sixteen Revolutionary soldiers from this congregation—Joseph Adair, Sr., Joseph Adair, Jr., Thomas Logan, Robert Long, Leonard Beasley, John Copeland, George Young, Joseph Ramage, Thomas McCrary, Thomas Holland, Robert Hanna, John Craig, James Craig, J. Bell, James Adair, Sr., William Underwood—Henry Laurens (Laurens) and Musgrove Mill (Clinton) Chapters placed a tablet in this old church. To Mrs. Emma Glenn is due much credit, not only for establishing these records, but for raising an endowment for upkeep of building and graveyard. Her grandson, Thomas, claiming five of the soldiers honored, unveiled the tablet. Many attending the services claimed three or more, while Mrs. Hays was a descendant of seven—an outstanding fact you must admit.

Founded by the Scotch-Irish, this old church is a veritable mother of Presbyterianism in this section. Her children, so to speak, ranking high in activities of that denomination. We have reason to believe the present building is the third erected. Built of stone with walls about sixteen inches thick it bids fair to stand for many more years keeping watch over its graveyard wherein sleep many of its early membership. With two other churches it forms a group served by one pastor with services once a month. However, on occasions there



is a "gathering of the clan." At such times it is most significant to discover in today's congregation names found there in the long ago.

In presenting the tablet to the pastor, Rev. F. D. Jones, who accepted it on behalf of the congregation, Mrs. Jos. A. Bailey, Chairman of Tablet Committee, said in part: "So now, Mr. Pastor, in the name of the two chapters I represent, it is my pleasure to present through you to this church a tablet, chiseled on which is that for which it stands. From this day forth

pastor and people of Duncan Creek Presbyterian Church are its unquestioned custodians. But mark ye well! no desecrating hand must mar. Only honor to it must be rendered. For, Mr. Pastor,  
 "These men planned things,  
 They made things, they built things,  
 They prated not of things of old  
 Nor gloated o'er ancestral gold.  
 They tossed off their coats and took hold  
 And did things."

NINA VANCE BAILEY.

## D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL

National Chairman, Better Films Committee

*Forbidden Adventure* (I) Paramount-Publix.—An amusing comedy based on the play "Let's Play King," by Sinclair Lewis. Characterizations that will delight the whole family. Junior matinées.

*Black Camel* (II) Fox.—Detective story by Earl Derr Biggers. The unsolved murder of Denny Mayo of Hollywood is revived, when Theila Fane, a movie star and a friend of Mayo's, is murdered in Honolulu. Warner Oland again delights us with his lovable characterization of Mr. Chan, the redoubtable Chinese detective. Plenty of humor and thrills.

*Young Donovan's Kid* (II) R. K. O.—From the story of "Big Brother" by Rex Beach. Jackie Cooper again distinguishes himself as a capable actor and a lovable kid. The boy's love for and idealization of his father (Richard Dix) serves to redeem him from gangster activities. Will please the entire family.

*Five and Ten* (II) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.—Marion Davies, Irene Rich, Richard Bennett, Kent Douglas and Leslie Howard have the leading roles in a drama of present-day life, adapted from a story by Fanny Hurst. A swift-moving story of sophisticated treatment, suitable for adults.

*Everything's Rosie* (III) R. K. O.—Robert Woolsey, Anita Louise and John Darrow. An innocuous, mildly amusing little comedy in which Robert Woolsey, as a carnival fakir, is faced with the problem of raising a ragged little orphan. Family.

*Vice Squad* (III) Paramount.—An expose of police systems whereby a man is forced to act as stool pigeon for the illegally operated vice squad.

*Annabelle's Affairs* (IV) Fox.—From a stage play by Clare Kummer. Victor McLaglen, Jeannette MacDonald and Roland Young—Long Island estates, yachts, luxurious sunken bathtubs, and ever-flowing gin are the ingredients of this yarn. Not recommended.

*Laughing Sinners* (IV) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.—Direction by Harry Beaumont. Joan Crawford, Neil Hamilton and Clark Gable. Unreal, unwholesome and not recommended.

*Just a Gigolo* (IV) Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.—From a play "Princess and Dancer," by A. Engel and A. Grunwald. By all means avoid this one. It's stupid and vulgar! Not recommended.

*Good Bad Girl* (IV) Columbia.—Another gangster theme in more execrable taste than usual. A delightful baby is the center of gangster activities, and the contrast produced by killings over a baby's cradle is revolting. Not recommended.

# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

## ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

**ASHTON, CHARLES.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 10 May 1778, prob 7 August 1783. Recorded Book #2 p 49. Mentions Sons: Burdit Ashton & his chil Charles Augustine, Sarah & Ann. Son: John Ashton & his chil Charles, John, Henry, Richard Watts, Laurence, Burdit & Sarah. Gr. dau. Mary Watts Ashton & her sisters Peggy, Hannah & Betty. Son: Laurence Ashton. Execs: John, Laurence & Burdit Ashton (sons) Wits: Seymour Hooe, James Dishman, & Wm. Nelson.

**ASHTON, JOHN.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 13 October 1787, prob 7 Feb 1788. Recorded Book #2 p 98. Mentions daus: Mary Watts Ashton, Sarah Washington, Peggy Ashton, Hannah Ashton. Sons: Charles, Henry, Richard Watts, Laurence, Burditt, West, John. Execs: bros Laurence & Burditt Ashton & sons Charles & John. Wits: W. Stuart, Rob Hodge & William Bernard.

**ASHTON, CHARLES AUGUSTINE.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 16 July 1799. Recorded Book #2 p 249. Mentions father Burditt Ashton, who is also named as exec. Wits: H. Washington & Rd. W. Ashton.

**ASHTON, HENRY ALEX.** — King George County, Virginia. Will dated 2 April 1805, prob 3 July 1806. Recorded Book #3 p 30. Mentions son: Henry Ash-

ton (land in Loudoun County) son: George Dent Ashton; Dau Elizabeth Dent Ashton. Wife Mary. Execs: wife Mary & two sons, Witnesses none. Will in handwriting of testator.

**ASHTON, CHARLES, JR.** — King George County, Virginia. Will dated 3 November 1811, prob 5 December 1811. Recorded Book #3 p 93. Mentions wife Elizabeth Execs: wife Elizabeth & brothers John & Laurence Ashton. Wits: John G. Stuart, John N. Ashton, Benj. Sedwick & Younger Johnston.

**ASHTON, LAURENCE.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 22 December 1811 prob April 1812. Recorded Book #3 p 106. Mentions son: Charles Ashton, dec'd He married Betsy Pratt & had Helen, Lucy, Alex. & a son "not yet christened". Sons: John Burdit & Laurence. Aunt of sons: Miss Sally Dade. Wits: Maria Mg. Beverly, Eliza S. Beverly, Younger Johnson & Robert H. Beverly.

**ASHTON, BURDITT.** — King George County, Virginia. Will dated 8 June 1813, prob 2 June 1814. Recorded Book #3 p 137. Mentions wife: states that she was daughter of Capt. Newton Keene. Son: John N. Ashton. Dau: Peggy M. Stuart Exec: son John N. Ashton. Wits: none. Will in Handwriting of testator.

**ASHTON, JOHN, SR.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 11 August 1810, prob. 12 June 1823. Recorded Book

#3 p 236. Mentions sons Burditt, John W., & Charles Henry Ashton who are also mentioned as execs. Wits: George D. Ashton.

**ASHTON, BURDITT.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 1 October 1824 recorded Book #3 p 271. Mentions brothers John W. Ashton & Charles Henry Ashton who are also mentioned as execs. Wits: none. Will in handwriting of testator.

**ASHTON, JOHN.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 4 April 1829, prob 1 Sept 1831, Recorded Book #3 p 372. Mentions son: George Washington Ashton (alias Brandican) Exec. Nancy Brandican. Wits: Charles H. Ashton & Bailey W. Storke.

**ASHTON, WILLIAM A. G. D.**—King George County Virginia. Will dated 4 February 1840, probated 5 November 1840. Recorded Book #3 p 440. Mentions wife Betty W. Ashton. Children, no names. Wits: Fielding Lewis, G. W. Lewis, Alexis C. Stevens, G. Lewis.

**ASHTON, LAURENCE,** of Bleak Hill, King George County, Virginia. Will dated 22 October 1843, probated 2 March 1848, recorded Book #4 p 19. Mentions Niece: Sally F. Stuart & her husband William Gibbons Stuart. Nephew: Horace Ashton, who is also made exec. Wits: Wily Roy Mason; Laurence T. Dade, & Ryland T. Pollard.

**ASHTON, CHARLES HENRY, SR.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 2 June 1846, probated 1 November 1849, recorded Book #4 p 35. Mentions son: Charles Henry Ashton (his mother was Drusilla Johnson) & his daughter Elizabeth Jackson Ashton. Son: John Thomas Ashton (his mother was Julia Ann Micou) Exec: son Charles Henry Ashton. Wits: Augustine Fitzhugh, John F. Humphries & Drusilla Marks.

**PRATT, MARGARET.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 11 April 1818, prob 3 December 1818, Recorded Book #3 p 194. Mentions son: Thomas Pratt. Granddaughter: Lucy Lewis. Gr. dau.: Elizabeth Quisenberry. Her former husband Charles Ashton & Their children. Her present husband Wm. S. Quisenberry. Gr. dau.: Ellen G. Ashton. Execs.: Wm.

S. Quisenberry & Daingerfield Lewis (grandsons-in-law) Wits: Charlotte Short, Caroline Chesley & Francis Chesley.

**PRATT, THOMAS.**—King George County, Virginia. Will dated 4 April 1796, prob 2 February 1797. Recorded Book #2, p 204. Mentions: Wife Jane Pratt. Eldest daughters Elizabeth & Lucy. Two youngest daus. Jenny & Peggy. Wits: Matthew King & John Barrett. Execs: wife, brother John Pratt, Austin Brockenbrough & Wm. Hooe, Sr.

**STOCKETT, JOSEPH.**—Baltimore County, Maryland. Will dated 8 April 1795, prob 2 April 1795, rec. Will Book #5 p 267. Mentions: half brother Noble Stockett, son of father Thomas Stockett. half bro. Samuel Stockett. Nephews Thomas Stockett, son of bro Thomas William Stockett, at age of 21; Joseph, son of Thos. Wm. Stockett, at age of 21; Nieces: Ann, Mary & Elizabeth, chil of Thomas William Stockett.

**HUGHS, WILLIAM.**—Tavern Keeper. Baltimore County, Maryland. Will dated 12 March 1743, prob 3 January 1748, recorded Will Book #1 p 436. Mentions wife Hannah Hughes. Daughter-in-law Hannah Bankson.

**WATKENS, SAMUEL.**—Baltimore County, Maryland. Will dated 2 April 1743, prob 22 August 1743, recorded Will Book, #1, p 349. Mentions dau Mary Anne Wattkens. Son Samuel Wattkens, to be exec & estate to be divided by him among his bros & sis. Witness: Solomon Wattkens.

**EVERIT, JOHN.**—Baltimore County, Baltimore. Will prob 12 May 1760, recorded Will Book #2 p 271. Mentions children Ann Everit, James Everit & John Everit; disposition of property to them to be in year 1775. Wife Martha. Wits: James Osborn, William Osborn & Henry Pybus.

**WATKINS, WILLIAM.**—Planter. Baltimore County, Maryland. Will dated 26 Aug 1753, prob 10 June 1754, Recorded Will Book #2 p 61. Mentions wife Ann Watkins, "plantation on My Lady's Manor." Brothers: Samuel, John & Solomon Watkins. Sisters: Mary Watkins & Mary Standefer.

**CLARK, JOHN.**—Baltimore County, Maryland. Will dated 6 October 1754, prob 19 December 1754, recorded Will Book #2

p 48. Mentions: son John Clark, plantation called "Clark's Rest" also "Clark's Meadows" also "Clark's Town" (son now under age) Wife Hannah Clark. Daughters: Hannah & Mary Clark. Five children: John, Hannah, Mary, Annapel & Sarah Clark.

EVERETT, JOHN.—Baltimore County, Maryland. Will dated 10 March 1758, prob 26 April 1758, recorded Will Book #2 p 84. Mentions wife Comfort Everett. Daughter Mary, wife of Frances Norington. Son: John. Wits: Rebecca Wilson Samuel Wilson.

SMITHSON, THOMAS. — Baltimore County, Maryland. Will dated 11 August 1731 prob 8 March 1732, recorded Will Book #1 page 259. Mentions wife Ann. Sons: Thomas Daniell. Younger daus: Sarah & Avarilla Smithson. Married daus: Elinor, wife of Samuel Durham; Rebecca, wife of Samuel Wilson; Rachel wife of Henry Donohoe; Elizabeth of Robert Clarke. Wits: Richard Rhoads, Richard Rhoads, Jr.

HUGHES, JANE.—(Signed Hughis) Baltimore County, Maryland. Will dated 14 April 1762, prob 31 October 1765, recorded Will Book #3 p 27. Daughters Margaret Hanson; Jane Osborn. Grandsons: Thomas Hughes, Thomas Little, son of daughter Sarah; John Hall Hughes, son of daughter Sarah Little; Daniel Scott Watkins. Grandchildren: Jane Watkins, Daniel Watkins, Francis Watkins, Elizabeth Watkins, & Nathaniel Watkins, children of my son Francis Waktins.

HOLLIS, CLARK or WILLIAM.—Harford County, Maryland. Will dated 26 August 1818, prob 17 May 1819. Recorded Will Book S. R. #1, p 180. Mentions daughter Mary Hollis (mentions "her grandfather William Hollis) Brother William Hollis. Grandsons: William Hollis Bolster, James Madison Bolster (both under age of 28 yrs). Nephew Richard Frisby Hollis. Land mentioned "Eling," "Swampipoint," "Holly Hill," "Islington," also part of "Planter's Neglect" & "Howels Nest" that is clear of William Osborne's conveyance, "Parker's Folly," "Hollis' Refuge" bought from John Hanson. Wits: Benjamin Hollis, Amos Hollis Jr.

HOLLIS, WILLIAM.—Harford County, Maryland. Will dated 22 July 1819, prob 6 January 1824, recorded Will Book S. R. #1, p 294. Mentions sons: James, John, & Richard Frisby Hollis. Daughter Mary Webster & her children Wm., Augustus, Sarah Francis & Mary F. Webster. Daughter Sarah Day & her children James, Milcah A. & Priscilla Day. Daughter Francis Hollis. Son Alonzo. Mentions land in Pacca's Park, Abingdon, Otter Point, Bush River Neck, in Charles & Somerset Counties, Maryland. Ex. in Somerset & Harford Counties, son Richard F. Hollis. Ex. in Charles County, son John.

HOLLIS, WILLIAM.—Harford County, Maryland. Will dated 5 February 1782, prob 9 May 1789, recorded Will Book A. J. #2, p 301. Mentions sons William & Clark. Daughter Frances Copeland. William Osborn (no relationship mentioned) Mentions land called "Eling," "Swampipoint," "North Union," "Islington," "Howels Nest" or "Owlet's Nest" & "Planter's Neglect" Mrs. Elizabeth Hollis, widow, claimed her dower.

HOLLIS, AMOS.—Harford County, Maryland. Will dated April 11 1789, prob 9 May 1789, recorded Will Book A. J. #2, p 311. Wife. Son Amos, in case of his death without issue, estate to be divided between Averrillors, William, James, Benjamin, Catherine & Clark Hollis.

HOLLIS, AMOS.—Harford County, Maryland. Will dated 23 April 1824, prob 1 June 1824, recorded Will Book S. R. #1, p 306. Mentions sons Amos & Benjamin. Daughter Martha Rockhold, wife of James Rockhold & her children. Wits: Clark Hollis & Thomas J. Hays.

OSBORN, JAMES. — Harford County, Maryland. Will dated 6 April 1779, prob 28 March 1780, recorded Will Book A. J. #1, p 496. Mentions eldest son James; 2nd son William; 4th son Benjamin & 2nd son Cyrus. Daughters Mary & Martha.

OSBORN, JANE. — Hartford County, Maryland. Will dated 19 September 1787, prob 26 November 1787, recorded Will book A. J. #2, p 502. Mentions grandchildren, sons & daughters of son James, of son William, of daughter Martha, of daughter Mary, of son Benjamin. Son-in-law James Garretson.

**OSBORN, CYRUS.** — Harford County, Maryland. Will dated 18 May 1798, prob 10 Dec 1798, recorded Will Book A. J. #2, p 504. Mentioned children Nancy, Martha, Sharlot, Mary & Lemare, all under age. Brother James \*\* & to his wife Semelia & her present husband. Wife Susannah. Wit: Cyrus Osborn.

**OSBORN, LAWRENCE.**—Harford County, Maryland. Died 20 February 1789. Will recorded Will Book A. J. #2, p 504. All to Phrisby Dorsey.

### ANSWERS

13655. **PRATT.**—Rev Wm. Pratt bapt. 9 Nov. 1620 at Stevenage, Hertfordshire Eng. had son John B abt 1638 in Hartford, Conn & married 2nd Hepsibah Wyatt. Their son Joseph b 6 Mch 1671 in Hartford, Conn. married Sarah Collier & had Daniel Pratt b 1 May 1710 married Mary Swift b 1709 & died 4 February 1776. He died 2 Dec 1795. Served in the Revolution. Daniel's son Daniel was b 7 July 1734 & married 24 March 1755 Abigail Bigelow. Their son Isaac Pratt who was born 10 March 1769 in Colchester married Theodotia Welles. Ref: Pratt Genealogy pps 10, 13, 17, 24, etc.; Bailey's Conn. marriages.

(c) **GILLET.**—Daniel Gillet who was born 1 November 1758 was the son of Jonathan Gillet b 22 March 1720 & his wife Phoebe Marvin. Ref: New England Historical & Genealogical Register vol 47 page 171 etc.—*Mrs. Gladys R. McPherson, 6726 Honore St., Chicago, Ill.*

13708 (a). **ROGERS - BYRD - GEORGE - SHAORN.**—Have quite a little material on the families mentioned & would like to exchange data.—*Mrs. Eugene H. Ray, The Weissinger-Gaulbert, Louisville, Ky.*

13709. **BUSHNELL.**—Francis Bushnell mar 2nd 1646, Rebecca Holmes & resided in Saybrook & Guilford, Conn. Their chil were Francis, Wm., Rebecca who mar John Lord of Hartford, Conn; & Richard b 1620 d 1659 mar 1648 Mary, daughter of Mathew & Eliz. Marvin, & she mar 2nd Deacon Thos. Adgate. Chil. of Richard & Mary were Joseph, 1651-1746, mar Mary, dau of Lt. Thomas Lefingwell; Richard, 1652-1727, mar Elizabeth Adgate; Mary b 1655 mar Thos. Lefingwell, Jr.; Maria b 1657.

Joseph Bushnell 1651-1746, mar Mary, b 1654, dau of Lt. Thomas Lefingwell & his wife Mary White. Their chil were Mary Bushnell b 1675; Joseph b 1677, Jonathan b 1679, Daniel b 1681, Deborah b 1682, Hannah b 1684, Nathaniel b 1686 d 1770, Rebecca b 1688 mar — Barstow; Ebenezer b 1690, Rachel b 1692, Jerusha b 1695 mar John Hutchins.—*Mrs. Carl W. Herdic, 308 Woodland Ave., Williamsport, Pa.*

13727. **STUART.**—Maiden name of wife of James, son of Thomas & Eliz. Moore Stuart of Augusta County, Va. was Montgomery, according to the records preserved in the family & owned by Dr. Alexander M. Stuart & published in the Stewart Clan Magazine for August 1929. Dr. Stuart's account says that James Stuart was born in Augusta County abt 1759 & was a Rev. soldier moving with his family after the war to Sullivan County, Tenn. His son Montgomery Stuart was named for his mother's family.—*George T. Edson, 1307 High St., Beatrice, Nebr.*

13563 (a). **ROBBINS-FERGUSON.**—Will be glad to exchange data on the Ferguson family to which you refer.—*Mrs. Wm. A. Wyatt, Box 447, San Marcos, Tex.*

13551. **LANDIS.**—John Landis b 1780 had a Family Bible of his own when he mar Elizabeth Baer b 1791 & their desc. are still in possession of same, giving complete record of marriage & birth dates of chil. John's sons John, Jacob, Abraham & David Landis were b in Lancaster co., Pa. that part of which in 1785 became Dauphin Co. & his desc still live there. His son John Jr. b 1810 went to W. Va. with his family in 1868. Jacob Landis b 1812 went to Monroe Co., Michigan in 1852. The Dauphin Co. Landis family are supposed to desc. from Felix Landis who came to America 1717 with his bros Benjamin & John from Zurich, Switzerland & settled in Mannheim, Germany. The father of John Landis b 1780 was Christian b abt 1757/8 & was 77 years old when he died 24 Jan 1835, do not know the name of his wife. By consulting D. B. Landis' History of the Landis People pub 1888; the Strassburger Genealogy; Jacoby Genealogy & other records of this family which have been published you may be able to complete your line. Will be pleased to hear from you.—*Harri-*



son *W. Landis*, 1601 Fernwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

13713. **VANCE.**—Have quite a lot of Vance data concerning the Vance family of Frederick County, Virginia. If you will give some dates showing which John Vance you are interested in we may be able to assist you.—*Mr. Frank B. Crawford, Winchester, Virginia.*

13713. **VANCE.**—John Vance of Virginia mar 7 February 1790 Mary (Polly) daughter of John Apperson, a Rev soldier & his wife Alcey or Alice Favor (La Favre) whose grandmother Isabel Favor was a Randolph.—*Mrs. Francis Lamb, 2612 L Street, Sacramento, Calif.*

13708. **GEORGE.**—The George Family is of Welsh descent. Three brothers came to America, Ellis, Francis, —. They were Quakers & spoke Welsh. Ellis George mar Lydia Chambers & had daughter Sarah b 8 Dec. 1762 mar 11 May 1785 Richard Barrett in Frederick Co., Va. He was the son of Benjamin & Eleanor Rogers Barrett. Francis George had a son Jesse who served in the Rev. If this infor. helps will be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. George Hiram Hitchcock, 433 East Court St., Washington Court House, Ohio.*

### QUERIES

13793. **FRENCH-PAYNE.**—Wanted parentage & all infor of John French of Frederick Co., Va., who d abt 1749 aft receiving land grants from Lord Fairfax on south branch of Potomac, leaving widow who is supposed to have mar Capt. Cresap. Their chil were Matthew who mar 1758 Sarah Payne in Culpeper Co.; James, Jos., Ann & Esther who mar John Locke. Wanted also maiden name of widow Martha & parentage of Sarah Payne.

(a) **REID-McMAHON.** — Wanted parentage of Jeremiah Reid who d 1822 in Hampshire Co., W. Va., also parentage of his wife Eliz. McMahon who d 1828. Their chil were John, Jeremiah, George, Ann, Eliz., Jane, Rebecca & Margaret.—*D. E. F.*

13794. **NEFF.**—Wanted parentage with dates of their b, mar & d & Rev rec of father of Abraham Neff who removed from Lan-

caster Co., Pa. to Moorefield, Va. now W. Va.—*M. T.*

13795. **SOUTHARD.**—Wanted ances of Isaac Southard, Rev sol who enlisted in 2nd Reg't Dutchess Co., N. Y., militia under Col. Abraham Brinkerhoff. His son Samuel Isaac mar Jemima Terbush. An infor of this fam. will be greatly appreciated.—*M. F. W.*

13796. **KIRKENDALL.** — Wanted ances, names of wife & chil with their dates, & Rev rec of Capt. Benj Kirkendall of N. J.—*W. D. M.*

13797. **JONES.** — Wanted parentage, maiden name of wife & her parentage, of George Jones b 17 Nov 1762 Fauquier Co., Va. His chil were Wm. F., Eliz b 1792, Mason, Phebe b 1800, Allen, Nancy & Charles. George Jones enlisted 1781 in Capt. Thos. Warmer's Co., Col Thos. Gaskins' Va. Reg't. Was at the siege of Yorktown. Removed from Culpeper Co., Va. to Ohio in 1806 & d 1841.—*E. R. M.*

13798. **REYNOLDS.**—Wanted ances of Lindsay Reynolds of Culpeper Co., Va. who was married 28 Dec 1797.—*D. G. C.*

13799. **MCCULLER.**—Would like to corres with desc of Wm. McCuller who had dau or wife Chloe & lived nr Boston, Mass. bef 1825.

(a) **GRIGGS.**—Wanted ances of Orlando Griggs whose dau Mary was b in Brimfield, Mass 21 Sept 1836 & mar Horace Dwight Munson.

(b) **BLAKE.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Henry Ingram b 23 Jan 1789 & lived in Boston, Mass.—*I. M. M.*

13800. **WALL.**—Wanted ances of James Wall & also of his wife Rachel Carter. He was b in Va. 1790 & had sons Joseph, James, Ransom, Harvey & Russel.—*W. C. C.*

13801. **STILES - CLARK.** — Rev. Isaac Stiles mar 2nd Ester Hooker & had son Isaac b 1729 d 1785. Wanted his Rev rec & given name & Rev rec of father of his wife Mabel Clark.

(a) **RICE.**—Wanted Rev rec & all infor possible of Abishai Rice b 14 Oct 1740 d 1795, son of Abishai bice b 1701 in Groton Conn. He lived in Worcester, Mass.—*L M. L.*



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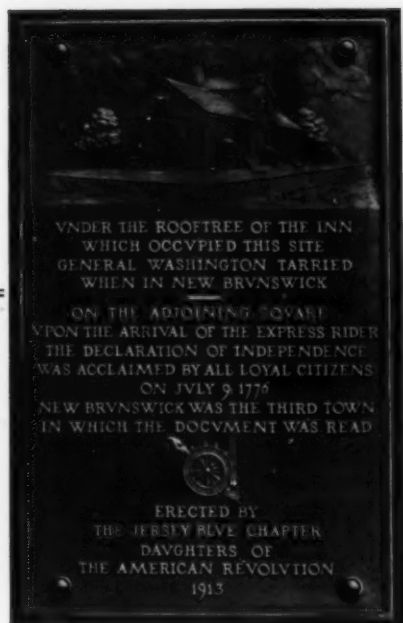
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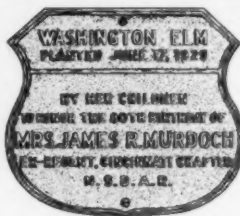


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